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Clinton Pledges \$900 Million for Palestinians to Reinforce Peace

U.S. Urges Other Rich Nations to Contribute Funds to Raise Total of \$2.3 Billion in Aid

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States pledged \$900 million in aid to the Palestinians on Monday and pressed other wealthy nations to dramatically increase economic assistance to encourage the Palestinians to stick to the peace process with Israel.

The American aid package, announced by President Bill Clinton at a one-day international donors' conference here, would total \$900 million over the next five years, officials said. In all, they hope the conference will raise \$2.3 billion for the Palestinians, the amount pledged at the last major donors' conference in October 1993, shortly after the Oslo peace accords.

Mr. Clinton said his administration planned to increase U.S. aid by \$400 million and to maintain the current \$100-million-a-year assistance program for five years.

The conference was led by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, and attended by Mr. Clinton, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other Arab nations.

The Israeli foreign minister, Ariel Sharon, did not attend because of what American officials described as domestic political turmoil. The Israeli team was led instead by the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Eytan Ben-Zur.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Washington on Saturday and had lunch Sunday with Secretary of Commerce William Daley and a group of 15 American business leaders. He also met groups of Arab Americans.

In past years, much of the American aid money for the Palestinians has been used for infrastructure, including the paving of roads that knit together scattered towns and villages in the West Bank and Gaza.

U.S. aid to the Palestinians was increasing, in part because of promises that Mr. Clinton made to Mr. Arafat's Palestinian Authority and to Israel that Washington would pick up much of the bill for the land-for-peace plan that was hammered out in negotiations last month in Wye, Maryland. The Israelis are ex-

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President Bill Clinton greeting Yasser Arafat on Monday at the Middle East aid donors' conference in Washington. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, left, led the conference.

China Vows to Stay the Course

Aides Deny That Enthusiasm for Reform Is Waning

By Elisabeth Rosenthal

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Seeking to counter recent reports that China's ambitious economic reform plan is losing steam, Chinese officials strongly reiterated their intention Monday to overhaul the country's debt-ridden system of state-owned industries by the end of 2000, streamlining larger companies and generally allowing smaller ones to be sold to private owners or to go bankrupt.

Acknowledging that the task had proved more difficult than anticipated, in part because of the Asian financial crisis, Sheng Huaren, the head of the state economic and trade commission, nonetheless insisted that the country had made significant progress toward its goal of

establishing a more "modern corporate system." "The goal of lifting the great majority of state owned enterprises out of difficulty in three years is absolutely achievable," Mr. Sheng said, although he also noted that China had encountered "unprecedented issues and difficulties" since the beginning of the year.

In general, it remained unclear whether the government's plan for rapid industrial downsizing and economic restructuring that Mr. Sheng forcefully endorsed Monday is entirely realistic, particularly given the fact that many Chinese are already suffering economically — from severe floods last summer, from the massive economic slump in the rest of Asia and from the country's already rapidly

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Deutsche Bank To Chop 5,500 Jobs Bankers Trust Takeover to Save Companies \$1.7 Billion a Year

By John Schmid

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG said Monday that its \$10.1 billion takeover of Bankers Trust Corp., which will create the world's biggest financial company, will cost 5,500 jobs, even as it is expected to save the companies \$1.7 billion a year.

The job cuts overwhelmingly are earmarked for New York and London as Deutsche Bank moves rapidly to integrate Bankers Trust, the eighth-largest U.S. bank, into the fold of Germany's biggest banking company.

Dismissing investor concerns about a Frankfurt-versus-Wall Street clash of corporate cultures, Deutsche Bank spelled out details of an "integration team" and a 4 billion Deutsche mark (\$2.35 billion) capital increase to help finance the acquisition. Deutsche Bank said it hoped to complete the acquisition by May and list its shares in the United States in the summer.

"Speed is of the essence," said Rolf Breuer, the chief executive. His outline of Deutsche Bank's strategy was the first since the terse announcement last week that the company was in advanced talks with Bankers Trust. The agreement was signed Monday after both companies' boards approved it Sunday.

Deutsche Bank shares, which finished Monday down 1.25 DM at 104.70 DM, had been flat since the preliminary announcement as investors remained unsure of Deutsche Bank's ability to bridge the corporate cultures, said Michael Klein, industry analyst in Frankfurt for Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co.

"The integration of cultures is the key point to the success of this takeover," Mr. Klein said.

Bemoaning what he called "false" reporting on the takeover, Mr. Breuer described the companies' cultural differences as "small."

"Deutsche Bank has its own culture, and Bankers Trust has its own culture," he said. "Both will be able to learn from each other."

The purchase of Bankers Trust will enable Deutsche Bank "to place its global business areas onto a trans-Atlantic platform," yielding \$1.7 billion in annual savings by 2001, Deutsche Bank said. Job cuts will account for much of those annual savings, effectively increasing the total cost of the acquisition. The combined staff of the two banks is 96,442.

Before any cost savings from the "synergies" kick in, Deutsche Bank will pay out about 2 billion DM in severance payments and \$400 million in bonuses and raises for the staff that it chooses to keep, Mr. Breuer said.

He predicted that earnings nevertheless would start rising as early as 2000. By 2001, earnings at Deutsche Bank will rise an estimated 10 percent to 15 percent, measured on a per-share basis, the bank predicted.

Analysts in Frankfurt, London and New York said they were surprised at the extent of the job cuts, which amount to 5.7 percent of the total work force. A Salomon Smith Barney Inc. analyst, Matthew Czepliewski, said he had expected 500 to 1,000 job losses in London and about twice that many in the United States.

The two banks jointly employ about 9,000 people in Britain, while Bankers Trust alone has 20,540 employees in the United States.



Rolf Breuer on Monday: "The integration of cultures is the key."

For the Elite, A Huge Bonus For Staying On

By Timothy L. O'Brien

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Deutsche Bank AG is expected to provide multimillion-dollar incentives to a handful of top Bankers Trust Corp. and Deutsche Bank executives to secure their services once the German banking giant completes its \$10.1 billion purchase of Bankers Trust.

Executives involved in the merger talks said bankers in this select group would receive at least \$10 million each to stay with the merged company for an undisclosed period of time, to help ensure that managers crucial to the merger's success are in place. Hundreds of other employees of the investment banking unit will receive smaller incentives, the executives said.

Although fat bonuses have never been known to be guarantors of long-term loyalty on Wall Street, those who will receive the largest financial incentives include at least six Bankers Trust executives and three Deutsche executives, all of whom will be overseeing the enlarged investment banking business created by Deutsche's purchase.

From the Bankers Trust side, the executives include the bank's chairman, Frank Newman; Mary Cirillo, who will run the new unit's global custody business; Yves de Balmann and Mayo Shattuck, who will jointly manage the new investment banking business; Ted Virtue, who will run corporate finance; and Robert Ferguson, who will supervise retail brokerage activities.

From the Deutsche side, the executives include Josef Ackermann, who oversaw Deutsche's investment banking business; Edson Mitchell, who will

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Lawyer for Anwar Sentenced for Contempt of Court

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — A lawyer defending former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim was sentenced Monday to three months in prison after he refused to apologize for allegations that prosecutors tried to fabricate evidence against his client.

In a day of high drama and explosive allegations at Malaysia's federal court house, the presiding judge, Augustine Paul, adjourned Mr. Anwar's trial after sentencing Zaimur Zakaria for contempt of court.

Mr. Anwar, prevented by police from talking to his attorneys in the courtroom, angrily shouted to reporters that "he could no longer get a fair trial."

"I can't even discuss this with my lawyers now," Mr. Anwar said.

"Where is justice?" Mr. Anwar said. "Where is justice?" Mr. Anwar said. "Where is justice?" Mr. Anwar said.

Mr. Anwar was arrested Sept. 20, about two weeks after he was fired as deputy prime minister and finance minister. His subsequent jailing and beating while in custody have led to international interest in the case and support for the fledgling political reform movement.

The judge also issued a warrant for the arrest of another lawyer, Manjeet Singh, who works closely with Mr. Anwar's defense team.

Mr. Zaimur later won a reprieve from

the court of appeal, which granted a stay of the sentence pending a hearing Friday.

As Mr. Zaimur left the courtroom, he was greeted by hundreds of chanting well-wishers.

"We want justice," the group of law-

yers and their families shouted as Mr. Zaimur walked down the steps with his wife and children, visibly shaken but still smiling after being granted bail of 10,000 ringgit (\$2,600).

"We are shocked, completely



Zaimur Zakaria, one of Anwar Ibrahim's defense team, leaving court Monday in Kuala Lumpur after being sentenced for contempt of court.

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Russia's Farmers Slog On

Soviet-Era Ways Prove Hard to Plow Under

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

MOSCOW, Russia — Vadim Volodkov's day begins before sunrise, when he scurries over to a weather station to supervise the morning milking.

It is not the easiest job. Two hundred cows are crammed together in a stockade originally built for pigs. The farm cannot afford new conveyor belts to dispense the cheap feed or remove the pungent manure.

It might all be worth it if milk production helped keep the farm solvent. But milk is turning out to be a money-losing proposition.

"We work hard," said Viktor Remizov, director of the Savino farm. "But we have no money to invest in production. There is no way to get credit. Taxes are high. There is simply no easy way out of our situation."

For all of the vaunted talk of building a free market, agriculture is the least reformed sector of the Russian economy.

The Communist-led Parliament has refused to approve the sale of farmland. The nation's inefficient collective farms have been relabeled, not reorganized. The Kremlin has done little to help the fiercely conservative farmers cope with the brave new world of capitalism.

Their distress has only been compounded by the virtual collapse of the banking system and a ruinous summer drought.

As winter begins to grip the heartland, the results have been distressingly clear: Russia's grain harvest is at its lowest point in 45 years. Milk and meat production has continued to plummet.

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AGENDA

Reno Asks for More Time on Ickes Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Janet Reno delayed a decision Monday on whether an independent counsel should investigate whether Harold Ickes, a former top White House aide, committed perjury before a Senate committee, officials said.

She requested that a special court allow her 60 more days to review the case, according to officials and people familiar with the case.

There was no explanation of how she would spend the extra time. Ms. Reno asked the court to seal her reasons for requesting the delay, according to people familiar with the case.

Polisario Accepts Plan

TINDOUF, Algeria (Reuters) — Secretary-General Kofi Annan of the United Nations said after talks Monday with Polisario Front leaders that he had won a clear "yes" from them on his peace plan to resolve the long-running Western Sahara dispute.

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The Dollar		
New York	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.894	1.7127
Yen	123.135	123.04
FF	5.8815	5.7445
Pound	1.6478	1.6538
<i>Dollars per pound</i>		
The Dow		
	Monday close	percent change
↓	-218.53	~2.32%
S&P 500		
↓	-28.59	~2.40%
Nasdaq		
↓	-66.89	~3.32%

U.S. Stocks Tumble On Profit Concerns

U.S. stocks plunged Monday, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling 2.3 percent, in a late sell-off by computer companies and banks. Investors scaled back their expectations for fourth-quarter profits for those sectors. Page 12.

Volvo Cuts Its Work Force By 7% in Europe and U.S.

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ROME — Volvo AB, the Swedish maker of cars, buses, trucks and construction equipment, said Monday it would lay off more than 7 percent of its work force, or 5,300 workers, by the middle of next year as part of plans to increase productivity and boost profits.

The cuts will be divided half-and-half between Europe, where Volvo is the last of the small, high-volume independent automakers, and the rest of the world, including 1,000 job cuts in the United States.

Volvo hopes to lower costs by \$367 million a year by the cuts, which are the latest in the European automobile industry as it braces for slower sales in emerging markets and reduced growth in Europe and the United States. Volvo, which backed out of a merger with the French car maker, Renault, in 1994, faces tough conditions as it seeks to expand its international reach particularly by moving into developing markets abroad.

"It's quite aggressive," said John Lawson, an auto industry analyst at Salomon Smith Barney in London. He said

the cuts were to assure growth in operating profits as Volvo completes an overhaul of global operations launched in 1997. "But the scale is a bit bigger than foreseen."

Volvo has had to act aggressively to resist the growing pressures from reshuffling in the global industry, exemplified by Daimler-Benz's recent takeover of Chrysler to form DaimlerChrysler.

Earlier, BMW of Germany swallowed Rover of Britain, and Volkswagen assembled a stable of brands, including Lamborghini of Italy; Alfa Romeo, Ferrari and Maserati, three legendary sports-car brands.

Volvo has decided to close three bus factories in Western Europe and concentrate production in a new plant in Poland.

In October, Volvo said it would close a car assembly plant in Halifax, Nova Scotia, eliminating 195 jobs. The cuts announced Monday are in addition to the job losses in Canada. Last month, Volvo invested \$150 million to acquire the second-largest bus manufacturer in

See VOLVO, Page 4

THE AMERICAS

Sticking With the Separatists They Know, Quebecers Shy From Liberal

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

ST. JEAN SUR RICHELIEU, Quebec—This was to be the spot at which Quebec would finally make peace with remaining in Canada. Instead, as voters went to the polls Monday to elect a new provincial government, they were expected to give a further lift to the province's long-simmering separatist movement.

This French-speaking city of 37,000 on the scenic Richelieu River has voted with the winning party in every provincial election of the past 40 years. And it was to be bellwether districts such as this one, where Quebec nationalism has stopped short of outright secession, that Canada's business and political leaders had sent their best man, the Liberal Jean Charest, to unseat the separatist government of the Parti Quebecois.

But weekend polls confirmed what several dozen interviews here revealed in recent days:

French-speaking Quebecers are willing to exist in a state of constitutional ambiguity for as long as it takes to achieve political independence.

"I'm voting for the man who can best protect the values of this province," said Pierrette Bouchard at the Carrefour de Richelieu shopping center last week. "And that's the current premier, Lucien Bouchard." She is no relation to the premier, but like many Quebecers, she regards him as a respected figure who can be trusted to "preserve our French language and our culture."

"We are not ready yet to be our own country, but we are not willing yet to put that dream aside," said Luc Nadeau as he sat on his forklift at Engineered Fibres Inc. He, too, was planning to vote for Mr. Bouchard's Parti Quebecois, as were most of his shop-floor colleagues.

It is this deep and smoldering nationalism among Quebecers that has confounded Mr. Charest since he switched parties in spring and returned

to his native province from the federal government in Ottawa to take charge of the once-mighty Liberal political machine.

From the beginning, Mr. Charest's pitch was that the only way to deal with the issues people cared about — high taxes, lagging job growth and deteriorating health care — was to put aside the threat of secession that would hang over Quebec and the rest of Canada as long as the Parti Quebecois was in power. Polls taken earlier in the year showed such a message would give the young and articulate Liberal a resounding victory over Mr. Bouchard and his aging band of separatist crusaders.

But Mr. Bouchard, 60, who has switched his time on separation five times in his long career, commiserated Mr. Charest on the independence issue with a strategy of studied obfuscation. Staring down hard-liners in his own party, Mr. Bouchard vowed not to hold another referendum on the issue unless he was sure it

would succeed. Until then, he vowed to use the threat of secession to win another round of constitutional concessions from Ottawa.

At every campaign stop in the past two weeks, Mr. Charest accused Mr. Bouchard of trying to snooker Quebec voters with his offer to remodel a constitutional structure he really means to destroy. He repaid his campaign bus to read, "No More Referenda."

But what appeared cynical and contradictory to Mr. Charest and much of the rest of English-speaking Canada sounded perfectly in tune with the thinking of "soft nationalists" who hold the key to elections here. These are French-speakers who think of themselves as Quebecers first and Canadians a distant second. While they have qualms about secession, they have never quite shaken the insecurity they feel at being part of a linguistic and cultural minority within Canada.

"We are comfortable with Mr. Bouchard's ambiguity on the sovereignty question because

we ourselves are ambiguous," said Renel Bouchard, editor of the newspaper Le Canada Français and also not a relative of the premier. "It is not manipulation. It's an accurate reflection of what we feel. You see, you have to be a strong nationalist to be successful in Quebec politics. Mr. Charest never understood that."

In the end, in fact, Mr. Charest found himself defending the constitutional status quo, which almost no one likes. And sovereignty was hardly the only issue on which he was outmaneuvered in the intense monthlong campaign. Mr. Charest won no points with his economic program, which called for an end to Mr. Bouchard's costly public day-care program, tougher laws against strikes by public employees and a freeze on new spending for a government investment agency. But when he backed off the program at the first sign of criticism, he alienated everyone from union leaders to the chamber of commerce, while prompting front-page headlines about his lack of backbone.

Is Chelsea Fair Game?

As Spotlight Finds President's Daughter, The Issue of Journalistic Standards Arises

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—For six years, the press followed an unspoken pact to avoid coverage of Chelsea Clinton, allowing the president's daughter to grow up outside the harsh glare of journalistic scrutiny.

That wall of silence was shattered last week when the New York Post ran a screaming headline — "CHELSEA'S HEARTACHE" — saying she had broken up with her boyfriend at Stanford and visited the campus medical center for stress-related symptoms.

Just days earlier, two supermarket tabloids — the National Enquirer and the Star — carried exposé-style cover pieces on the 18-year-old sophomore.

"The mainstream press has been very respectful of the president and first lady's desire for privacy concerning their family and daughter," said the White House spokesman, Joe Lockhart. "The journalistic standards of some of the tabloids speak for themselves."

What about the New York Post, whose story, based on a "source" and "friend," both unidentified, was quickly picked up by The Associated Press and various radio stations?

"I wouldn't consider the New York Post part of the media," Mr. Lockhart said. "The only difference between the New York Post and the supermarket tabloids is the supermarket tabloids have color pictures."

The New York Post's editor, Ken Chandler, said that Chelsea Clinton "deserves privacy up to a point," but he added: "I don't see that this story was an invasion of privacy at all. She happens to be the daughter of the president."

The larger question is whether the children of celebrities should be just another juicy morsel for a voracious press. Some politicians, of course, thrust their kids into the spotlight. Vice President Al Gore, for example, spoke movingly at the 1992 Democratic convention about his young son's car accident.

But the first family has always been especially protective of the child who was born during Bill Clinton's first term as governor of Arkansas. Until they posed for People magazine in 1992, many Americans were unaware that the couple had a daughter.

The supermarket tabloids zoomed in on the first daughter last month. The National Enquirer and the Star quoted a "source" and a "well-placed source" and an "insider" on how Chelsea Clinton was coping with the Monica Lewinsky affair. The Enquirer said that she had had a screaming match with her father and that her health was suffering. The Star said she was convinced that her parents would split up after they leave the White House.

The National Enquirer's editor, Steve Cox, said he had dropped his hands-off policy toward Chelsea Clinton when she adopted a high profile on Martha's Vineyard after President Clinton's Aug. 17



Chelsea Clinton with her parents on the South Lawn of the White House after returning from Camp David.

concession about the Lewinsky affair.

"She was the one shaking hands with everyone in the crowd," Mr. Cox said. "She was still intact. They used her for publicity, basically. At that point, Chelsea crosses a line. She becomes part of the White House publicity machine."

Besides, he said, "at some point you stop being a kid."

The Star's editor, Phil Bunton, offered a similar rationale: "She's getting more mature. She's inevitably been dragged into a peacemaking role between her mother and father and the fallout from the whole Monicagate

thing. We felt, within some boundaries, it was all right to investigate her."

Tom Rosenzweig, director of the Project for Excellence in Journalism, said the freewheeling media culture had agreed on one element of Washington coverage: that Chelsea Clinton was off-limits.

"Now," he said, "the tabloids, as their thunder is stolen by an increasingly sensationalist mainstream press, have decided they can distinguish themselves by breaching perhaps the last protected area of common decency."

Chelsea Clinton, he said, "didn't run for anything. She is an innocent here. What happens to her is not a matter of

consequence to the state or the public. This is purely a matter of gossip."

Dealing with celebrities' children has always been tricky terrain for the press. Most journalists don't want to be seen as exploiting the offspring in their pursuit of high-profile parents. But sometimes an event — a drug bust or a drunk-driving arrest — forces the children into the news.

By contrast, the cover of the Star one day last week served up a triple dose of adolescent invasion: "Monica to Chelsea: I'm Sorry," "Di's Grieving Son Treated for Depression" and "Secret Anguish of O.J.'s Daughter."

Mayor on Track In Argentina for Presidential Bid

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The mayor of Buenos Aires, Fernando de la Rúa, has become the favorite to replace Carlos Saul Menem as president of Argentina by winning a landslide victory in a primary election to carry the banner of the center-left Alianza opposition coalition in the general election next October.

The balloting Sunday followed a primary campaign, which inspired little excitement, between Mr. de la Rúa, a cautious politician running on his record of improving the capital's finances, and Graciela Fernandez Meijide, a congresswoman from Buenos Aires Province who promised a full-scale attack against government corruption.

Mr. de la Rúa, 62, appeared to benefit from the strength of his Radical Party's political machine and a construction and tourism boom in Buenos Aires that has given the city a new image of prosperity.

Mr. de la Rúa declared victory three hours after the polls closed, pledging "a fight against corruption" if he won the presidential election.

"We want an Argentina with more jobs and more development," he said.

With 71 percent of the votes counted, Mr. de la Rúa led Mrs. Fernandez Meijide by 63 percent to 37 percent.

The two candidates ran a close race and around Buenos Aires, but Mr. de la Rúa pulled away with a big victory in the provinces.

POLITICAL

Clinton Seeks Medicare Boost

WASHINGTON — As part of his budget for the coming year, President Bill Clinton will propose expanding Medicaid and Medicare to allow tens of thousands of people with disabilities to retain their health benefits when they return to work, administration officials say.

Under current law, many of these people must, in effect, choose between working and keeping their health insurance coverage. If they take jobs and earn any significant amount of money, they jeopardize their disability benefits and the insurance coverage they receive through Medicaid and Medicare.

Many people with disabilities caused by severe injuries and chronic illnesses say they could work, thanks to advances in medicine and medical technology, but do not do so because they want to keep their medical benefits under the two government health programs.

Eight million disabled people of working age receive more than \$50 billion a year in cash benefits in the form of Social Security and supplemental security income payments. Fewer than 1 percent of them return to work. The definition of disability is strict; people qualify for benefits only if they are so disabled they cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity.

The number of people receiving disability benefits has risen sharply in recent years — 60 percent in the last decade. People are qualifying for benefits at younger ages and staying on the rolls longer than in the past.

The president's proposals would help people with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, as well as people with kidney disease, spinal cord injuries, multiple sclerosis, various types of mental illness, and impairments caused by strokes and heart attacks. Medicaid, in particular, covers two items of great value to many people with disabilities: prescription drugs and the services of personal assistants or attendants, who help the disabled perform at home or at work. (NYT)

Gay Policeman's Case Rejected

WASHINGTON — A California policeman suspended as a Boy Scout leader because he is homosexual lost a Supreme Court appeal Monday.

The Boy Scouts' ban on homosexuals has been challenged in California and other states, and the case of Charles Merino, an El Cajon policeman, is the first to reach the highest court.

The justices, without comment, refused to review a state court ruling that said Mr. Merino's suspension as leader of a law enforcement Explorer Post violated no state law. The appeal focused on an issue — the U.S. Constitution's equal-protection guarantees — not dealt with by a lower court. That factor is almost always fatal to chances of obtaining Supreme Court review.

The court action Monday does not resolve in any definitive way the legality of the Boy Scouts' policy on participation by homosexuals.

Mr. Merino became a Boy Scout adult leader in 1989 after applying for an Explorer Post charter from the national organization's San Diego County Council. The coed program is for Boy Scouts, ages 14 to 20, and is sponsored by community organizations.

After learning that Mr. Merino was homosexual, the Boy Scouts in 1992 suspended his registration as an adult leader. The police department then discontinued the Explorer Post program. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Lindsey Graham of South Carolina on the impeachment proceedings against President Bill Clinton: "He's still dancing on the head of a pin. Right now, to me, he is an unrepentant perjurer who should lose his job unless he changes his tune with the American people and reconciles himself with the law." (NYT)

Dante Fascell Dies; Led Away From Politics

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dante Fascell, 81, a Florida Democratic congressman who was chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee from 1984 through 1992, died of cancer Saturday in Clearwater, Florida.

Mr. Fascell began serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee in 1957. He was a strong supporter of Israel and a fervent opponent of President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

He represented voters in Dade County and in the Florida Keys from 1955 through 1992, when he did not run for re-election.

Last month, President Bill Clinton awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom with a citation calling him "a man of reason and conscience" who was "courageous in war and public service."

Mr. Fascell strongly favored bipartisanship in foreign policy. In his last years in Congress he frequently voted with Republicans on foreign policy issues, particularly those involving Latin America.

His opposition to any softening of U.S. policy toward the Castro government and his backing of efforts by the administration of President Ronald Reagan to undermine the Sandinistas were welcomed by immigrants from Cuba and Nicaragua, who constituted 40 percent of the population of his district.

In the debate over U.S. policy after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, and before the Gulf War in 1991, he was one of the leading Democrats who supported President George Bush's decision to send American forces to the area and to form a coalition with other nations to defeat Saddam Hussein.

In an interview last year, Mr. Fascell said he took pride in his fight for human rights abroad, particularly on behalf of people — known as "refuseniks" — who had been prevented from leaving the Soviet bloc. "Ultimately," he said, "our human rights effort helped lead to the disintegration of the entire eastern empire."

In domestic affairs, he was regarded as a liberal on social and environmental issues, and he gained admiration from Floridians for his ability to direct federal money to projects he favored.

Sisana Sisane, 76, a veteran Laotian revolutionary and high-ranking member of the ruling Communist Party, died Friday, the official Laotian news agency KPL announced Monday. No cause of death was given. Mr. Sisane left active political life in 1987.

Claude Roussel, 79, a former member of the French Resistance who helped set up Agence France-Presse after the war and served as its director-general from 1975 and 1978, died Saturday in Antibes, France.

Valentin Bereshkov, 82, a Russian who interpreted for Stalin at conferences that President Franklin D. Roosevelt attended during World War II, died Nov. 20 in Claremont, California. At his death he was the Diane and Guilford Glazer distinguished visiting professor at Occidental College in Los Angeles.

Earl Kim, 78, an American composer whose music valued economy, precision and quietude, and who was an important mentor to younger composers during a 23-year career at Harvard University, died of cancer Nov. 19 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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INTERNATIONAL

Mitchell Back in Ulster To Try to End Impasse

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The former U.S. Senator George Mitchell, who was instrumental in arranging the Northern Ireland peace agreement last spring, returned to the British province Monday to discuss with Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders the impasse that has stalled the peace effort.

On Sunday, Mr. Mitchell met at a hotel in Cork, southwest of Dublin, with the Irish Republic prime minister, Bertie Ahern, where they discussed the Northern problem after Mr. Mitchell received

two awards for his work as a peace-maker.

Mr. Mitchell said he was on an "entirely private" visit, and that while he was not officially representing the White House, he would brief Samuel Berger, the U.S. national security adviser, or his assistant, Jim Steinberg, later this week.

"I'm not surprised there are difficulties," he said in an interview. He said he was "encouraging all the people involved" to end the impasse. "It would be a huge tragedy if this were to fail because of inability to implement the agreement."

Officials and experts in Belfast, the Northern Ireland capital, and Dublin said his discussion with leaders indicated that the Clinton administration was worried about the possible breakdown of the agreement, which was approved in April but has come to a standstill over several issues.

The problems include the disarmament of the Irish Republican Army and the creation of new governmental structures that are to lead to more power for the North's Catholic minority.

Mr. Mitchell, who was chairman of formal peace talks until the agreement was reached April 10, said he was not considering a formal return to the peace effort as a mediator. He is now a lawyer in a Washington firm.

He talked with Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, and with the two leaders of the new Northern Ireland Assembly, which is to put the provisions of the peace agreement into effect in the next 18 months. The two leaders, David Trimble, a Protestant unionist and first minister of the Assembly, and his deputy, the Catholic nationalist Seamus Mallon, are to visit Washington early this month and are expected to seek meetings with President Bill Clinton.

He also spoke with John Hume, head of the Catholic mainstream Social Democratic and Labour Party, and David Ervine, head of the Progressive Unionist Party, which has ties to Protestant paramilitary groups. He did not talk with the Reverend Ian Paisley, the head of the hard-line Democratic Unionist Party, which boycotted the peace talks and attacks the agreement as treachery that will lead to the subsuming of the North into the Irish Republic.

Mr. Adams said he had spoken to White House officials over the weekend, asking for their intervention to break the impasse. Mr. Adams and his party have been excluded from the new provisional government being formed in Belfast until the IRA agrees to start dismantling. He claims, accurately, that the April agreement stipulates only that disarmament will take place by the time the agreement is fully enacted in the spring of 2000.

But Mr. Trimble insists disarmament must begin long before that. The IRA, which has held to a cease-fire for 16 months, refuses to disarm until the peace agreement is fully enacted.

Well Enough Now, Pinochet Is Told To Leave Clinic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The private London clinic where General Augusto Pinochet, the former Chilean dictator, has resided since the end of October told him Monday to leave, saying he was well enough to be discharged.

A spokesman for the Grovelands Priory Hospital in north London said that General Pinochet no longer required its specialist medical care. "It is now the responsibility of General Pinochet's advisers to find alternative accommodation," he said. "It is hoped that General Pinochet will find alternative accommodation as quickly as possible."

The British police, acting on an international warrant issued by a Spanish judge, arrested General Pinochet on Oct. 16 while he was recovering from back surgery in London.

The general is on bail but remains under police guard.

Sources in London say that he will move this week to a luxury country home in Surrey, in southern England, while he waits to learn if he must remain in Britain to fight extradition to Spain.

The decision on whether to go ahead with extradition proceedings now rests with the British home secretary, Jack Straw.

Last week, Britain's Law Lords, sitting as the highest court in the land, ruled that General Pinochet did not enjoy sovereign immunity from prosecution.

Spanish government officials, who are said to be hoping that Britain will block General Pinochet's extradition to Madrid, have said they will not interfere in court decisions and will let justice run its course. (AFP, Reuters)

Bonn Pledges To Improve Ties to Paris

Reuters

BONN — The German deputy foreign minister, Günther Verheugen, said that the Franco-German summit starting Monday would try to find ways of making ties between the two countries more relevant to ordinary people.

"What we have to do over the next few years is to expand this special Franco-German relationship, to liberate it from the narrow area of politics and to make it an issue which affects the people in both countries," Mr. Verheugen told German radio.

His comments echoed remarks by the spokeswoman for President Jacques Chirac of France, Catherine Colonna, who said that Mr. Chirac and Chancellor Gerhard Schröder had prepared "with special care" for a meeting whose "ambition is to give a new impulse to Franco-German solidarity and friendship."

The two-day meeting in the Potsdam, Germany, beginning Monday afternoon, is Mr. Schröder's first Franco-German summit meeting since he took office last month.

Bonn has offered conflicting signals on whether it may be moving closer to France's line on European Union expansion, namely that institutional reform of the bloc must be completed before new members can be admitted.

Under Germany's previous government, Bonn pushed for former Communist states of Central and Eastern Europe to be admitted sooner rather than later, saying institutional reform could take place at the same time. Mr. Schröder's administration has been more cautious, declining to name a date it believes is realistic for new members to join.

Mr. Verheugen said that this did not mean the new government was less eager about getting new members on board. "The new government hasn't put its foot on the brake," he said. "It has stopped the illusions and empty promises of the past."

Mr. Verheugen appeared to show sympathy for the French position, saying, "Without reform of the EU, it simply won't be possible to complete membership negotiations with our partners."

Another central issue at the talks is likely to be Germany's efforts to reduce its payments to EU coffers. Mr. Verheugen said that Bonn and Paris were agreed on many issues in this area but noted that financing of agricultural policy remained a sticking point.

Turkey's Secularist Armed Forces Warn Politicians

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey's powerful generals issued a pointed warning Monday to politicians that they should avoid comments that could draw the army into politics.

The warning, from the strongly secularist General Staff, appeared directed at the pro-Islamist Virtue Party. But it reflected broader worries over uncertainty that has followed the collapse of Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz's government last week.

The General Staff, which has an established role as "guardian" of the secularist order, urged political leaders in a statement to "show the necessary care and sensitivity" in negotiations to form a new government.

"We consider it beneficial that any-

one with responsibility should inform the public in the correct way and should avoid statements that could draw the armed forces into politics," said the statement, reported by the state-owned Anatolian News Agency.

"It is out of the question to say the Turkish armed forces like one party over another."

The statement followed reported comments by Recai Kutan, head of the Virtue Party, on Saturday. The daily newspaper Milliyet quoted him as saying, "I have higher chances than Yilmaz to form the new government" because "I have no worries about the military. We are seeing signs that the military likes the policies of our party."

According to convention, Mr. Kutan, as head of the largest party in Par-

liament, should be given the first opportunity to form a new government. The General Staff statement could be interpreted by secularist parties as a caution against offering concessions to the Virtue Party for tacit or active backing.

Turkey's armed forces have a history of involvement in politics, carrying out three coups between 1960 and 1980. Pressure from the generals led to the downfall of the country's first Islamist-led government in June last year.

Since then, the Welfare Party, which headed that cabinet, has been banned and officials of the successor Virtue Party have been prosecuted on charges of violating the constitution. The General Staff, invoking Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of the secular state, made clear it would not tolerate

any flirtation with political Islam. The armed forces, it said, "have shown by consistent behavior and attitudes that they value all contemporary views that comply with Atatürk's principles and reforms that are in line with the basic principles of the constitution."

The National Security Council, meeting Monday afternoon, was expected to discuss efforts to form a government as well as Turkey's dispute with Italy over the fate of the Kurdish separatist Abdullah Öcalan.

Newspapers quoted President Süleyman Demirel, who must appoint someone to form a government, as suggesting that elections brought forward to April should be put back again to 2000 and a broad-based reforming government assembled.



TOUGH WORDS — Rabbi Mordechai Ashkenazi, of the Haredi movement Habad, speaking at a convention in Israel in which he called Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu a "swindler" for ceding territory.

DEAL: Deutsche Bank to Dismiss 5,500 in Bankers Trust Takeover

Continued from Page 1

To hold as many employees as possible, analysts said Deutsche Bank would need to strike a careful balance, giving Bankers Trust enough free reign to chase deals under its familiar aggressive formula while imposing German-style management, which by tradition is more risk-averse.

Asked how much autonomy is appropriate, Mr. Breuer said, "There is no such thing as autonomy of subsidiaries at Deutsche Bank."

"This transaction has no precedent," he added. "We must set a new standard."

Cost savings are not the "heart and soul" of the takeover, said the chairman of Bankers Trust, Frank Newman, who appeared in Frankfurt with Mr. Breuer.

Mr. Newman, who will have a seat on the new board, said that in the global economy an increasing number of companies would need financial advisors with "cross border" expertise.

Although the takeover fulfills a long-held dream for Mr. Breuer, who wants his bank to become a player on Wall Street, he said that Deutsche Bank's top priority remained Europe.

"In the future, we shall be a European bank with an American platform second to none," he said.

Deutsche Bank defended itself against critics who say it is wasting its capital in an expensive drive to expand into international investment banking, even as financial market turbulence has laid bare the shortcomings of such a strategy.

The combined bank will have assets

exceeding \$800 billion, relegating UBS AG of Switzerland to second place. UBS itself was formed this year by the merger of two leading Zurich-based banks.

The takeover gives Deutsche Bank the investment banking expertise of two small finance houses that Bankers Trust itself acquired in recent years. Alex. Brown & Sons Inc. has a staff of 2,000 that specializes in advising fast-growing technology and health-care companies, while Welfensohn & Co.'s 235 bankers assists clients that rank among the top 200 U.S. companies.

Deutsche Bank's purchase of Bankers Trust is the third in a wave of high-profile takeovers by German companies. Daimler-Benz AG just absorbed Chrysler Corp., and Bertelsmann AG completed its purchase of Random House in July.

BONUS: For Some Bank Executives, a Big Reward for Staying On

Continued from Page 1

oversee global debt trading in the new business; and Michael Phillip, who will oversee the equities business of the merged company.

These executives will be members of the merged company's investment banking committee, which will be supervised by Mr. Ackermann and Mr. Newman.

The big payouts are being offered even though Deutsche has been badly burned in the past when it gave incentive pay packages to secure what it believed to be top investment banking talent. Most notably, Deutsche went on an expensive shopping spree to build up its Deutsche Morgan Grenfell investment banking unit, with very little impact on the bank's bottom line.

Nonetheless, Deutsche has to do something to make sure that the acquisition goes as smoothly as possible, given the potential for client defections or a late start in snatching new business if the investment banking unit lacks direction and stability. Deutsche already lost dozens of investment bankers this year who specialized in making deals in the high-technology business.

The bank is expected to retreat from its policy of awarding bonuses in the form of Deutsche Bank shares.

The senior ranks of Bankers Trust have been badly divided in recent months both because of the heavy trading losses the bank suffered in Russia and other emerging markets and by disagreement about how the bank was managing its risky junk bond business. Much

of the ill will growing from these problems has been directed internally at Mr. Newman, even though the economic downturn overseas affected a broad array of financial services companies.

Bankers Trust has also struggled to integrate the Baltimore brokerage firm Alex. Brown into its ranks. It acquired Alex. Brown last year, but a number of senior executives left over concerns about how it was being managed, and the unit has continuing morale problems.

But Mr. Newman, a former Treasury official, can play a valuable role helping to overcome regulatory hurdles in Washington. Deutsche is likely to face tough scrutiny about some of its industrial and financial holdings in Germany, as well as its involvement with the Nazi regime during World War II.

DONORS: Aid for Palestinians

Continued from Page 1

pected to seek up to \$1.2 billion in additional aid as a result of the Wye agreement, while Palestinian officials sought the \$400 million in new aid.

The United States also hopes that an expanded aid package to the Palestinians will allow Mr. Arafat to blunt the influence of the radical Islamic militant organization Hamas, which has built public support by sponsoring medical clinics, schools and sports clubs.

State Department officials said that only two Arab nations, Syria and Lebanon, turned down invitations to the meeting Monday, just as they did when invited to the 1993 conference. Syria and the Syrian-controlled government of Lebanon have been harsh critics of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

Even as they spoke optimistically about the chances of increasing aid to the Palestinians, State Department officials acknowledged that they had effectively suspended plans to open a Middle Eastern development bank, an institution that they had once billed as a symbol of economic cooperation among Israel, the Palestinians and their neighbors.

Plans for the Middle East and North Africa Development Bank were announced in 1994. The bank, with the United States as its largest shareholder, was supposed to encourage Israelis and Arabs to work together with private investors on regional development projects.

But the United States was unable to get the main Middle Eastern partners in the project — Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians — to agree on a charter for the bank. And without their support, State Department officials said, Congress refused to make a contribution to capitalize the bank.

Violations of Accord Alleged

Israel and the Palestinians accused each other of gravely violating the peace accord Monday, with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu warning that he could walk away from agreements altogether. The Associated Press reported from Ramallah, West Bank.

Mr. Netanyahu said statements by Mr. Arafat on his plans for independence in May were "serious and insufferable."

Palestinian negotiators dismissed Mr. Netanyahu's threats and said that continued Jewish settlement activity was destroying chances for peace.

Ahmed Qureia, speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council, said Monday at the end of a session of Parliament that the council would "confront settlement activity by all possible means."

"We cannot continue to say that there is a peace process while settlement expansion exists," Mr. Qureia said to reporters. He suggested that the Palestinians would not take part in negotiations for a final peace treaty unless Israel stopped expanding Jewish settlements in the West Bank, which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast War.

As part of the land-for-peace agreement signed by Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat in Washington in October, Israel has begun withdrawing troops from 13 percent more of the West Bank in exchange for Palestinian security measures against terrorist groups.

The Palestinians say the peace agreements do not prevent Mr. Arafat from declaring statehood on May 4, 1999, the day the five-year period of Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip ends.

Mr. Arafat said Sunday in Washington he hoped the coming year "will be the year of the independent Palestinian state."

Such a move would lead to the "collapse" of the peace accords, Mr. Netanyahu's office said.

He has warned that he would counter any such move by annexing large chunks of West Bank land still under his control.

Monday, the militant Palestinian group Islamic Jihad announced that one of its leaders, thought to have masterminded a car bombing last month, had been arrested by Palestinian intelligence.

MALAYSIA: Turmoil in Court

Continued from Page 1

ruption charges in the current trial as well as to a fifth corruption charge and five counts of sodomy.

If convicted of corruption, Mr. Anwar faces a maximum penalty of 14 years. The sodomy charges each carry a maximum penalty of 20 years plus whipping.

Mr. Zairur had refused earlier Monday to apologize for his allegations that prosecutors tried to fabricate evidence against Mr. Anwar. The allegations were contained in a court application that he filed Saturday on behalf of Mr. Anwar.

Mr. Anwar accused the two prosecutors of "going out of their way" to get his tennis partner, Solaimalai Nallakuruppan, to help the office of Attorney-General Mohar Abdullah by falsely implicating him in sex offenses with various women.

Mr. Nalla, as Mr. Nallakuruppan is known, was arrested earlier this year under the draconian Internal Security Act and faces a mandatory death sentence if convicted in his separate trial on a charge of possessing 125 bullets.

"A man's life — or for that matter his freedom — is not a tool for a prosecution agency to use as a bargaining chip," Mr. Manjeet wrote in a letter to the attorney-general attached to the affidavit.

Justice Paul accused Mr. Zairur of "trying to undermine the integrity of this trial" and ordered him to apologize to the court, the attorney-general, Deputy Public Prosecutor Abdul Gani Patail and his deputy, Azahar Mohammed.

"I am unable to tender my apologies," the defense counsel replied. The judge then ruled Mr. Zairur would be charged with contempt of court. (AFP, AP)



AWARENESS TOOLS — A man dressed as Mahatma Gandhi, architect of India's freedom, expressing his views in front of an "AIDS monster" at a rally in Bombay on Monday. World AIDS Day is Tuesday.

VOLVO: Cuts as the Competition Stiffens

Continued from Page 1

Mexico, Mexicana de Autobuses, and equip it to build buses and cars for the North American Free Trade Agreement region.

With a 1.7 percent market share, Volvo is Europe's seventh-largest producer, not including the European units of Ford and General Motors, and is dwarfed by market leaders like Volkswagen, the No. 1, with an 18 percent market share. And competition grows increasingly bitter.

This year, European car sales are expected to rise by 4.6 percent, to 14 million cars, then decline next year to 13.7 million, as European economies slow, according to the latest car industry forecast by Standard & Poor's DRI, an economic forecasting firm.

BMW said last week it would cut 2,500 jobs at a Rover factory in Britain, and Ford has announced it would cut 2,300 jobs in Belgium. Fiat has said it will run factories slow for several weeks during the holiday season to reduce inventories.

Thus, despite Volvo's recent efforts at reorganization, results have been disappointing. In the first nine months of this year, net profit dropped to \$679.9 million, from \$1.1 billion a year earlier, despite a 15 percent increase in sales to \$18.3 billion.

At the start of reorganization, Volvo set itself the goal of a 5 percent operating margin, or operating profit as a percentage of revenues; at the end of nine months the margin had slipped to 4.2 percent, from 4.4 percent a year earlier. "There is still much work remaining in order for us to be able to attain our profitability goal," said Leif Johansson,

the president and chief executive of Volvo.

Mr. Johansson said Volvo would determine in December how large a reserve to set aside for the reorganization.

The cutbacks announced on Monday heightened investors' Volvo's shares rose 1.50 Swedish kronor, or 18 cents, to 189 on Monday.

Stefan Lorentson, a spokesman for Volvo, said management in the United States would have to decide "how, when and where" to make cuts there.

Volvo operates several plants in the United States, including a truck factory in New River Valley, Virginia, and one for marine engines in Lexington, Kentucky.

Volvo attributes the weakness in profitability to the cost of introducing models like the Volvo S80, a new flagship sedan that entered the market this fall, and to the slowness of cost-cutting to offset the drag of an aging product line.

Announcing the disappointing nine-month results, Mr. Johansson said that sales this year had increased "according to plan" and that turbulence in Asia, where Volvo sells 6 percent of its cars, was offset by increased sales elsewhere.

But he acknowledged that the emerging market turbulence of recent months had not figured into Volvo's original strategy. If it continued, he said, Volvo would be forced to take measures to adapt cost levels to smaller volume growth.

About 1,900 jobs cuts are foreseen in Volvo's car division, and 900 to 1,000 in each of the truck, bus and construction equipment divisions. The remaining jobs will be cut in various small units, like marine engines.

EUROPE

A Plan to Level the Euro MP Paying Field

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — What is the difference between a Spaniard and an Italian?

The answer, if both are members of the European Parliament: About \$7,500 a month.

Because they earn the same amount as members of the national parliaments in their home countries, members of the European Parliament receive widely disparate rates of pay, ranging from 2,828 European currency units a month for the Spaniard to 9,635 euros for the Italian.

Such differentials are very hard to justify, says Willi Rothley, the German rapporteur of the committee for legal affairs and citizens' rights, which has drafted a report calling for an independent statute for the European Parliament and a common basic rate of pay for all members.

The Parliament's president, Jose Maria Gil Robles of Spain, and other senior officials are hoping that the Parliament will approve the statute when it meets in plenary session on Wednesday. If they vote in favor, the document will be submitted to European Union heads of state and government for consideration at their summit conference in Vienna next week.

The officials say it would make the assembly more independent, help dis-



JUST SO — Germany's transport minister, Franz Muentener, adjusting his tie, inspected by his Austrian counterpart, Caspar Einem, before an EU meeting on Monday in Brussels.

pel the gray-train image of the Parliament in many European countries and give the assembly more credibility among voters. They want the statute approved in time for the European parliamentary elections in June.

If the reform is passed, members would receive a salary based on the entire payroll for members — 3.55 million euros — divided by the total number of seats, 626. This would give an average salary of about 5,678 euros a month — much less for the Spaniards,

but not such good news for the Italians, who would find themselves being paid considerably less than members of the National Assembly in Rome.

Members from three countries — Germany, Austria and Italy — now receive considerably more than the proposed average, and getting them to approve the measure may be like asking turkeys to vote for Thanksgiving. But members from Finland, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Sweden earn considerably less, and

they could be expected to be in favor of the proposed reform.

A senior official of the Parliament said it would be possible to make the case for higher salaries for Euro MPs because they often have broader responsibilities, particularly if they serve on important committees, and because they are expected to have skills, including language abilities, that their national counterparts do not have.

Some of the least paid members are actually rather hard up, the official said. It is a full-time job, with little scope for moonlighting, and many members from outlying constituencies spend all day traveling to committee meetings in Brussels or plenary sessions in Strasbourg.

On the other hand, a generous system of allowances with no accounting asked has made the Parliament a byword for profligacy and has, as Mr. Rothley said, "proved to be a highly controversial issue in certain member states."

Some members who live in Brussels have been known to pocket round-trip air fares from their home countries. Others have simply pocketed some or all of the allowances meant to enable them to employ support staff.

Mr. Gil Robles has made a start at eliminating such practices by insisting that members will get paid their daily allowances for attending Parliament only if they actually show up.

Genocide Trial Opens Against Bosnian Serb

THE HAGUE — The genocide trial of the self-styled "Serb Adolf Hitler," Goran Jelavic, opened before the UN war crimes tribunal here Monday.

The hearing was held behind closed doors to examine procedural questions at the request of the defense.

Mr. Jelavic, 30, pleaded guilty last month to murdering and torturing Muslims and Croats, but he denied the charge of genocide, saying his actions were not part of a systematic plan to exterminate the Bosnian Muslim population. (AP)

Bonn Rejects a Delay Of Nuclear Power Exit

BOON — The government rejected pleas by the energy industry Monday to delay legislation that will start Germany's planned exit from nuclear power.

The Environment Ministry also accused energy companies of slowing the bill by delaying responses to requests for details on their nuclear activities. (Reuters)

Yeltsin Meets Staff Chief

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin remained in a government hospital Monday

receiving treatment for pneumonia, while his Communist foes in Parliament pressed ahead with an impeachment motion.

Mr. Yeltsin, 67, who has been hospitalized since Nov. 22, was "getting better" and held a meeting with his chief of staff, his office said. An impeachment panel, meanwhile, is debating whether he is responsible for the military's decline. (AP)

Swiss Prosecute Russian

GENEVA — A suspected member of the Russian mafia, Sergei Mikhailov, went on trial amid tight security in Geneva on Monday in what a prosecutor characterized as a mere suggestion of Russian-sponsored organized crime in Switzerland.

Mr. Mikhailov, 40, is accused of organized crime, of having no right to be in Switzerland and buying property illegally, charges he denies. If convicted, he faces up to seven and a half years in prison. (Reuters)

Transsexual Voted Out

QUELLENDORF, Germany — Residents of this village in Eastern Germany have voted in a referendum to dismiss their mayor after he took steps to become a transsexual.

The vote in Quellendorf on Sunday went against Norbert Lindner, a 40-year-old married father of two who this year assumed a female identity and began calling himself Michaela. (Reuters)

Macedonia's Political Radicals Are Finding Common Ground

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

SKOPJE, Macedonia — With the war in neighboring Kosovo as the example of what could happen if they fail, the leaders of Macedonia's most radical ethnic political parties are forming a coalition to govern this fragile ex-Yugoslav republic.

After two weeks of surprisingly smooth negotiations, the composition of a government that could prove to be a significant Balkan experiment in power-sharing between ethnic groups was being debated by Parliament on Monday.

Expressing an idea that seems whimsically romantic in the violence-racked Balkans, Arben Xhaferi, a leader of Macedonia's ethnic Albanians, said: "We can find common ground for ethnic integration through mutual understanding."

Indeed, Mr. Xhaferi thought this ideal impossible to achieve until very

recently. He and many other Albanians, who number about a quarter of the population in Macedonia, feared that they would never have true representation because, they said, the Slav-dominated political system was rigged against them.

They saw as their main opponent the most nationalist party, the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. When that group, as the senior member of a coalition, won control of Parliament in elections this month, the stage seemed to be set for another hard-line Balkan nationalist group to take power and oppress ethnic minorities.

Instead the leader of the nationalist party, Ljupco Georgievski, started negotiating with Mr. Xhaferi — whose support he did not need to govern — to see how they could work together.

Until recently Mr. Georgievski, 32, who will be the new prime minister, had accused Mr. Xhaferi's supporters of only wanting to de-

stroy Macedonia by seceding. In reviewing ways to settle their differences, Mr. Xhaferi said, "a small miracle" occurred.

"Actually, we had never talked before," he said. "We had shaken hands at a couple of events. But I thought, 'We are here and they are here, so let's put our problems on the table and see if they are as bad as we think.'"

Ethnic Albanians in Macedonia feel strongly that they are systematically discriminated against by the government and foreign diplomats concur. In a very poor country, the ethnic Albanians are generally the poorest, have the worst medical care and schools, and hold proportionally many fewer jobs in the public sector.

Worst of all, many feel they have no stake in Macedonia, which broke away from Yugoslavia in 1991, and see independence as the only solution, perhaps in league with Albania or Kosovo, the ethnic Albanian

province in southern Serbia.

Last June, when the insurrection in Kosovo seemed to favor the Albanian separatists, a despondent leader of Mr. Xhaferi's party said that Albanians in Macedonia were beginning to believe that they, too, should take up arms. Three days later that man, Aladin Demiri, began a two-year prison sentence for raising an Albanian flag outside the city hall of Tetovo, a largely Albanian city of which he was the mayor.

When ethnic Albanian politicians began to talk with Mr. Georgievski, one of his first concessions was that Mr. Demiri and another mayor convicted of the same offense be released. According to Mr. Xhaferi, they also agreed on a plan to give much more power to local governments and to settle a sometimes violent rallying point for both sides: a university where instruction is in the Albanian language.

Many Slavs in Macedonia fear that ethnic Albanians are trying to

form a separate society, and demand that higher education be in Macedonian. Mr. Georgievski, at considerable political risk, has agreed to use state funds to support the Albanian-language university, Mr. Xhaferi said.

Mr. Georgievski said he expected no trouble from extremists in his party or in Mr. Xhaferi's. Rather, he is determined to convince them to join him. "In Macedonia, we will make them part of the system," he said.

Mr. Xhaferi, who in the past has hinted that Albanians here may have to secede in order to secure political rights, now says they must learn to work with Macedonian politicians.

Foreign diplomats and Macedonian politicians say even the most radical people here now see that the landlocked country, sandwiched between Serbia, Albania, Greece and Bulgaria, will remain poor and isolated unless its leaders learn to cooperate.

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S I L K

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Navy Joins Contest for a National Anti-Missile Shield

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After spending more than \$1 billion conceiving a plan for shooting down ballistic missiles from ships, the navy is about to formally enter the multimillion-dollar sweepstakes to construct the first reliable medium-range anti-missile shield, a contest dominated until now by the army.

A high-level Pentagon panel that authorizes major defense acquisition programs is due soon to approve the navy's concept for turning its fleet of Aegis cruisers and destroyers into mobile platforms for launching high-altitude interceptors, a legacy of President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" dream, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

With the army's \$14 billion effort faltering badly amid a host of quality-control problems and five consecutive intercept test failures, the navy program has emerged in the eyes of many missile defense advocates as the nation's best

hope for fielding an effective medium-range anti-missile system.

But the project is less tested than the army option. Intercept flight tests will not begin until 2000. And senior Pentagon officials are skeptical that the navy can meet its aim of developing a modest initial capability by 2005.

"The program has been long on view graphs and short on engineering work," said a senior defense official involved in supervising the Pentagon's anti-missile efforts. Further, navy officials, while confident of achieving a basic workable system over the next six years, acknowledge having little idea of how much more time and money they will need to make it effective against more advanced missile threats on the horizon.

The earliest version of the navy system is designed to shoot down missiles equivalent to North Korea's No Dong and Iran's Shahab-3, which have ranges of 1,000 to 1,300 kilometers (600 to 800 miles). But North Korea has tested a longer-range Taepo Dong reaching

about 2,150 kilometers, and Iran intends to acquire a similar weapon, administration officials say.

With Congress pressing for faster development of U.S. anti-missile defenses, the navy already has invested \$1.1 billion in perfecting the concept for its Theater Wide system since 1995. Of that, \$628 million came in the form of congressional add-ons to administration budget requests, pushed by Republican lawmakers more enamored of the navy's project than administration officials.

The Pentagon's five-year budget provides \$1.5 billion more for the program. But the navy says it will need nearly twice that amount to meet the 2005 target date.

The navy's concept rests on making the most of what the navy already has: lots of ships equipped with an integrated network of radars and weapon controls known as the Aegis combat system. Instead of trying to build an anti-missile weapon from scratch, as the army has attempted with its ill-fated Theater

High-Altitude Area Defense, the navy wants to capitalize on its \$57 billion, 65-ship investment in Aegis gadgetry now used to track aircraft and vessels.

By tweaking the Aegis radar to scan higher altitudes and bolstering the ship-launched Standard missile to make it fast enough to chase enemy missiles, the navy contends it can provide a protective umbrella over land and water. A ship in the Sea of Japan, for instance, could defend U.S. troops in Japan and South Korea against a North Korean attack. Similarly, a ship in the Gulf could counter missiles launched by Iraq or Iran.

"One of the advantages that the navy has is that we're building on proven systems," said Rear Admiral Phillip Balisle, vice commander of the Naval Sea Systems Command. "But I would not want to lead you to believe we have underestimated the complexity of the mission."

Both the navy and army systems are designed to protect regions where troops are deployed. They are forerunners of a more ambitious plan to build a network of

land-based interceptors for guarding all 50 U.S. states from missile attack. Some Republican supporters see the navy system as having the potential to shield U.S. territory in addition to battlefield forces. They say that if U.S. warships in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans were able to shoot down intercontinental ballistic missiles headed toward the United States, there would be little need for the land-based national plan, which has been costing \$1 billion a year to develop.

Using interceptors aboard ships to guard U.S. skies, however, would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed with the Soviet Union and in force with Russia. In some measure, the strong Republican backing for the navy's project reflects support within the Republican Party for scrapping the treaty as a Cold War relic. But the Clinton administration intends to limit the navy system to battlefield defense and argues for preserving the anti-ballistic missile accord to keep Russia from renegeing on commitments to reduce its nuclear arsenal.

BRIEFLY

U.S. Could Bypass UN, Annan Admits

PARIS — Secretary-General Kofi Annan said Monday that Washington could strike Iraq without prior United Nations Security Council clearance if a new crisis occurred between Baghdad and the world body over arms inspections.

Asked by Radio Europe One if there could be a strike without a Security Council meeting before hand, Mr. Annan replied: "That is the impression which I have."

Lebanon Must Seek Hariri Alternative

BEIRUT — President Emile Lahoud said Monday he had accepted the refusal of the caretaker Prime Minister Rafik Hariri to head a new government.

"The president has accepted Hariri's refusal to head the government and will start consultations to choose a new prime minister on Tuesday," a presidential statement said.

It said Mr. Lahoud had asked Mr. Hariri on Friday to remain in his post but that the prime minister, who has headed Lebanon's government since 1992, refused.

Homemade Bombs Hit 2 Targets in Rio

SAO PAULO — Two homemade bombs exploded in central Rio de Janeiro on Monday morning, one ripping apart the bathroom of a McDonald's fast-food restaurant and the second damaging state water utility headquarters, emergency officials said.

No injuries were reported in either blast.

The first bomb exploded at 9 A.M. in a McDonald's, causing about \$4,500 worth of damage, according to fire fighters. A few blocks away, a bomb went off almost an hour later at the headquarters of Rio de Janeiro's state water and sewage utility, Globo Television reported.

"The animals are filthy. A milkmaid is paid a 10-kopek bonus for keeping each of the cows clean for a month — less than one U.S. cent a cow. Most simply refuse."

"I ask them to clean the cows," said Mr. Voloboyev, "but they say, 'Why don't you do it yourself?'"

RUSSIA: Farmers Await Seeds of Change

Continued from Page 1

Russia remains heavily dependent on imports of food — so dependent that the Kremlin has put aside its pride and sought almost 5 million tons of food aid from the United States and Europe.

It is a bitter legacy for a nation where ties to the land seem almost primordial and where 100 million citizens tend their own modest plots to grow fruit and vegetables.

"Farming requires good management and capital," said Viktor Lishchenko, a leading agricultural specialist at a government academy of economics. "Unfortunately, Russia does not have either. Food security is a big, big issue."

Nestled on 1,600 hectares (4,000 acres) near the city of Novgorod in the Northwest, Savino is a textbook case of Russia's neglect of agricultural reform.

During the heyday of Soviet power, this was a state-owned collective, grandly called the 30th Anniversary of the Soviet Union Farm. It had a bloated work force and fought a daily battle against pilferage. But its production of wheat, meat and milk was buoyed by state-subsidized feed, fertilizer and tractors.

The demise of the Soviet Union gave workers an opportunity to break free of the collective. No one did.

Each worker received a handsome certificate allowing them to take about 4 hectares of tilled land and 2 hectares of pasture and farm it for themselves. Instead, the workers leased their land back to the farm, keeping only tiny plots for

themselves to grow vegetables and perhaps raise a pig or a calf.

"Nobody wanted to leave," recalled Mr. Remizov, who also was director of the Savino farm in Soviet times. "People seem to be afraid of the uncertainty and financial difficulties."

It is a common story. Few of Russia's 27,000 former collective farms have been broken up or restructured. Russia has about 275,000 private farms, but they are generally far smaller than collective farms and account for a mere 5 percent of farmland.

Nor is the number of private farms increasing. Without the right to buy and sell land, many investors are reluctant to pour their money into Russian agriculture. Cash-poor farmers cannot use their land as collateral to obtain loans. Programs to teach farmers accounting and other management skills are rare. And Russia lacks the infrastructure to develop a market that would distribute domestic produce across the vast land.

"If you gave the Russian farmers all the modern equipment in the world, it would not solve their problem," said Christian Foster, an expert on Russian farming at the UN Department of Agriculture. "They need to operate their farms like a real business."

Banding together, certainly, has not brought Savino's farmers prosperity. Officially, Savino is now a joint stock company; in reality it operates much as it did when it was state-owned, but without the government handouts it used to count on to stay afloat.

Savino's work force remains swollen,



Homeless Muscovites getting soup and bread Monday as temperatures plunged to minus-20 centigrade.

if underpaid. Some 500 people live here, but since many are pensioners, only about 200 work the farm. A comparable farm in the United States would be run by a handful of workers.

Seed, feed, fertilizer and tractors now must be bought in the marketplace at sky-high prices. Big dairies, meat factories and grain elevators have become regional monopolies, pushing down farm revenues by paying less

for raw milk, livestock and wheat. Loans are hard to come by. The regional government in Novgorod offered the farm a two-month loan at 25 percent, but the farm cannot afford to pay it back over such a short period and turned it down. So instead of the 1,500 tons of fertilizer it used in Soviet times, Savino is making do this year with 120 tons. And instead of buying new tractors and harvesters, old ones are lined up in a muddy lot awaiting the spare parts that the farm scrambles to buy. "We don't have a chance to buy basic equipment," Mr. Remizov said. "If I could get a loan for four years, I might take it."

Savino lost a million rubles (nearly \$60,000) over the past two years. That's normal; about 80 percent of Russian farms are unprofitable. They survive through barter, delaying tax payments,

paying their workers with food instead of money or squeezing tax breaks and other concessions from regional authorities.

What most farms have not done is reorganize by laying off unneeded workers, concentrating on crops that are most profitable or introducing modern business techniques.

At Savino the old ways are apparent at the fetid paddock where Mr. Voloboyev oversees the dairy cows. The feed is short on the nutrients needed to raise milk production. The conveyor belts that distribute feed are old and rickety. The milking is labor intensive.

Each row of 40 cows is assigned to a milkmaid, who tends to them one-by-one and then carries away the steaming pails. A milkmaid receives 400 to 600 rubles a month for her efforts.

CHINA: Officials Vow to Stay the Course on Economic Reform

Continued from Page 1

growing unemployment problem.

But his highly publicized press conference at least sent a loud and clear signal that the government remained firmly committed to trying Prime Minister Zhu Rongji's bitter-pill brand of economic overhaul.

In a wide-ranging press conference, Mr. Sheng, whose ministry is central to the country's economic reform efforts, also suggested that the government's goal of achieving an 8 percent growth rate was still realistic.

More surprisingly, he insisted that by the end of the year, the government planned effectively to "de-link" the Communist Party, government ministries, the army and the police from their multitude of business interests, in accordance with a previously stated policy.

Although business experts have long maintained that China's government organizations should shed their businesses to curb corruption, some said it was unlikely that these agencies could truly

divest themselves of the thousands of hotels, stores and restaurants they own in the next four weeks.

Significantly, Mr. Sheng's remarks came just three days after Prime Minister Zhu, the principal architect of the reforms, re-emerged from a few months in the shadows and again took center stage in a very public tour of Liaoning Province, the epicenter of large, inefficient state-owned factories.

Mr. Zhu's relative silence on economic matters this fall had been taken by many foreign experts as a sign that the central leadership had lost interest in his "get tough" economic reforms, which have resulted in widespread unemployment and labor unrest, even as they have improved business efficiency. Some even speculated that his star was falling.

But this week, the volatile Mr. Zhu again came on strong, praising those state-owned enterprises in Liaoning that had for the first time turned a profit, generally through greater efficiency and reducing the number of employees.

Strongly worded statements by both Mr. Zhu and Mr. Sheng came as some-

thing of a surprise, since economists both in and out of China had recently said that the government had slowed the restructuring of state industries, instead pumping money into them in a desperate effort to stimulate economic growth.

Many economists said the country had little choice but to curtail its ambitious reforms, faced as it was with slowing economic growth, a fall-off in exports and rising unemployment.

Indeed, Mr. Sheng acknowledged that the regional recession had caused China's exports to nose-dive and that the devaluation of other regional currencies had made Chinese products relatively more expensive. And he noted that profits from China's large- and medium-sized state industries had fallen by more than 50 percent in the first 10 months of this year, compared with a similar period in 1997.

But he insisted that the government would stay its course, since there were signs that the economy was improving and, after one year of economic overhaul, some of the most bloated state industries had been effectively pruned.

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CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Stirling mecca
- 5 Dogs and cats, e.g.
- 9 Hidden room's secret opening
- 14 Comic Sahl
- 15 "Dies —"
- 16 Idiotize
- 17 Vulgarize
- 18 Seagoing: Abbr.
- 19 Have a feeling about
- 20 X
- 22 Old-time entertainer — Tucker
- 24 Morse code component

DOWN

- 25 Quiche, e.g.
- 26 The Emerald Isle
- 28 Halpice
- 31 60's protest
- 34 "Time — My Side" (Rolling Stones hit)
- 35 Demonstrate
- 36 X
- 38 Music synthesizer
- 40 Malarial fever
- 41 The Phantom's instrument
- 42 Switch positions
- 43 Quaker's "you"
- 44 Prefix with musical
- 45 — Paulo, Brazil

ACROSS

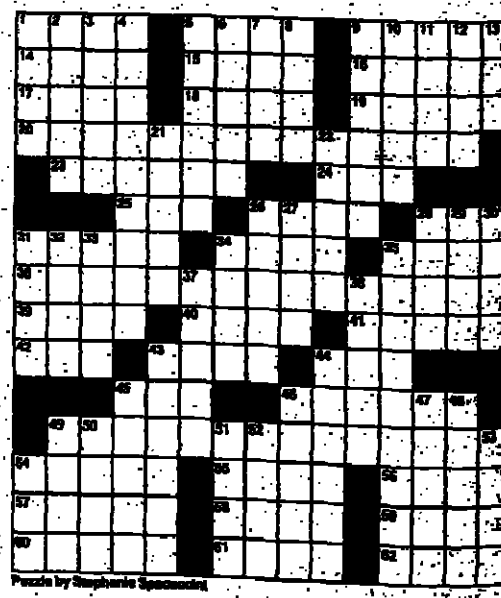
- 46 Italian cheese
- 48 X
- 54 Slow mover
- 55 — Orange, N.J.
- 56 Hollow response
- 57 Pancake syrup
- 58 Flavor
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- 60 Actress Perkin
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- 61 Look closely
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DOWN

- 26 In the style of: Suffix
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- 29 Little bit
- 30 17th-century actress Nell
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- 33 W.B.A. calls
- 34 "Come Back, Little Sheba" playwright
- 35 Naked runners
- 37 "Tippel"
- 38 Designer Kamat
- 39 Writing pad
- 40 Baggage handler
- 41 "Look happy"
- 42 First name in TV talk
- 43 Hiding spot
- 44 Mito or Tasse
- 45 Ginger cookie
- 46 Slabs
- 47 Spring
- 48 Raincoat
- 49 Fly like an eagle
- 50 Tunes Mustangs, for short

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 30

STAT PERMA ANON
PAIR AVOIR LOBO
AXLE MEATCUTTER
MISSPEND TOAST
TALE TRUSTEE
MAILCARRIER
EGRET ADEM PPS
LEOS RAYED COOT
TEN SOLE GAMMA
MAILCLIPPER
CONCERT OARS
AWARE SHOOTERS
UNDERLINER OMIT
SEES INURE NILE
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Don't Coddle Rangoon

There is tough competition for the title, but perhaps no authoritarian regime in the world today is more brutal and benighted than the military dictatorship in Burma. That Southeast Asian nation has been condemned to live in poverty and fear by the thuggish, drug-tainted, corrupt generals who wield power. The United Nations General Assembly recently adopted a resolution that gives some sense of the scope of human rights abuse in Burma — including "extrajudicial and arbitrary executions, rape, torture, inhuman treatment, mass arrests, forced labor, forced relocation and denial of freedom of expression, assembly, association and movement."

Burma's plight is all the more tragic because, unlike many nations that have lived under dictatorship, it has a ready alternative. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's hero of post-colonial independence and herself a Nobel Peace laureate, heads a political party that overwhelmingly won an election in 1990. Reflecting just how out of touch they are with those they rule, the generals allowed the vote to take place thinking that they could maintain control. When Burma's voters had other ideas, the generals refused to honor the results. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest pretty much ever since.

This fall the dictatorship has turned the screws even tighter. Since September, according to Ambassador Betty King, the U.S. representative to the UN Economic and Social Council, nearly 1,000 opposition figures from Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy and other parties have been detained. The junta claimed that these people were not being arrested but rather invited in to chat, but hundreds have been forced to resign from opposition parties as a condition for release. Hundreds more, including 81-

year-old U Saw, remain in jail. Others, such as the democracy leader U Aung Mye, have died in custody. Now the United Nations and the World Bank have floated the possibility of inducing the dictators to behave better by offering them "carrots" such as \$1 billion or more in loans if they enter a dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Shunned until now by private investors and most aid donors, the junta could use the cash (much of which would come through the World Bank, from the U.S. government). The idea, according to an account last Thursday in the International Herald Tribune, is to call for "step-by-step compromises from both the government and the opposition."

That description tells you the pitfalls of the plan. What "compromises" should be induced from an opposition that is the legitimate government but has been severely repressed for most of a decade? How freely can a leader negotiate when she is forcibly isolated from family and advisers, threatened with exile, vilified in the official press and made to feel responsible for hundreds of supporters at risk in prison?

Burma is the world's chief source of heroin. Its officials tolerate and profit from drug trafficking. A top State Department official, Jonathan Winer, recently said there is no point in spending anti-drug money in Burma. "We have not found them to be reliable partners," he said. The same would be true of economic aid on a larger scale.

Under a legitimate and democratic government, Burma would not need much World Bank help; it is blessed with abundant natural resources and a literate, hardworking population of 46 million. Under the current rulers, any loans will further enrich the corrupt few. Long at the trough, they don't need any carrots from U.S. taxpayers.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Conduct a Fair Census

The Supreme Court was to hear arguments this Monday on the legality of the Clinton administration's plan to use statistical sampling in the 2000 census. The purpose of the sampling is to correct for the predictable undercounting of poor minorities by conventional census-taking methods. The court's judgment will be momentous, both for its immediate practical consequences and for its symbolic message.

Mandated by Article 1 of the Constitution, the decennial census count is the basic arithmetic of democracy. It influences the division of political power in Congress and the states, and shapes the flow of many government benefits. Absent a statistical adjustment, minority groups will continue to be disproportionately undercounted and the areas they live in will be shortchanged.

The discrepancy is not trivial. While the 1990 census missed about 2 percent of the nation's overall population, it missed 4.8 percent of the black population and 5.2 percent of the Hispanic population. Statisticians support the feasibility of using sampling methods to improve the count's accuracy.

Before the court are two lower court rulings from Washington and Virginia that held the planned use of sampling as part of the next census to be illegal, at least for the purpose of apportioning

seats in Congress. Those rulings relied on a Federal Census Act provision that requires the secretary of commerce to use sampling in determining population "except for" the purpose of congressional reapportionment. But that statutory language was not meant to bar sampling for reapportionment, merely to make its use discretionary.

The House Republicans behind both lawsuits speak in high-minded tones about the potential for political manipulation if sampling is used. What they really fear is not a phony count but the possibility of an accurate count that would increase the political power of predominantly Democratic areas. They also claim that sampling violates the constitutional requirement of an "actual enumeration" of the population. The court should not embrace such a frozen view, given the framers' clear intent to provide a reliable tally.

In 1996, the court dismissed claims that the federal government has a constitutional obligation to adjust census results to correct the racially disparate undercount. But it did not say that such a correction is impermissible. For the justices to do so now would disregard the statute and the vital principles of equal political participation and one person, one vote.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

No Hostages, No Offers

Quebec politics is Cartesian constitutionalism, calibrated by a highly developed understanding of the power dynamics that have long driven the politics of national unity. There are rules in this game, and Quebec voters know them as well as Quebec politicians. And the cardinal rule is this: Quebec makes demands.

One must threaten separation and chaos. Or so goes the theory. As Lucien Bouchard put it in this year's leaders' debate, "where a sovereignist government is re-elected, there is leverage for further gains."

The government of Quebec has always insisted that it is not *une province comme les autres*, and it isn't. The average Quebecer's income is 13 percent below that of his neighbor in Ontario. The number of families living in poverty, at 17.1 percent of households, is one-third higher than in Ontario. By all material measures, Quebec is a have-not province, and the billions of dollars the rest of Canada sends to Quebec each

year in transfer and equalization payments is proof enough.

When most Quebec politicians talk of "gains," they do not mean bettering the lives of their electorate. They mean acquiring the symbolic attributes of sovereignty and governance. [But] there is no sovereignty-association at the end of the rainbow. There are only two choices: total separation or Canada.

We may be about to board the next train to another referendum, but that does not mean its destination is the breakup of Canada. Indeed, such an outcome is highly unlikely. The next government of Quebec may demand more and threaten referendums, but it cannot any longer dictate the course of events. Mr. Bouchard sways electoral tides in Quebec, but he will not single-handedly change the currents in the constitutional sea.

Quebec can no longer hold the country hostage simply by declaring that it is doing so. The hostages don't want to play that game any more. The game is over.

—The Globe and Mail (Toronto).

What the Balkans Need Is Democracy in Serbia

By Richard G. Lugar

WASHINGTON — Cooperating with Slobodan Milosevic has limited the West's ability to support democratic change in Yugoslavia. Democratic values have been shelved for the sake of this faulty collaboration.

U.S. policy cannot work both with and against Mr. Milosevic and his allies, who do not solve problems but manipulate them for their own preservation. Clearly, no lasting solution to the Balkan crises is possible without fundamental change in Serbia and in the leadership of Yugoslavia. It should be a U.S. policy priority to help bring about those changes.

A democratic Serbia with economic ties to Europe should be the ultimate goal. Without real democratic change in Serbia, the Balkans seem destined for perpetual crisis and successive Western interventions.

In negotiating the 1995 Dayton accords and the Kosovo agreement this fall, Mr. Milosevic positioned himself as the West's indispensable policy partner. The perpetrator of the two Balkan wars has presented himself as essential to their solution.

By creating the perception that he is a guarantor of the Kosovo agreement, he gained leverage at home and tol-

erance abroad to muzzle his democratic opposition and, if necessary, to plan the next Balkan crisis — in Montenegro, perhaps. Unchecked, this will perpetuate crises in the Balkans, make the region a continuous security priority and prove costly to NATO credibility and U.S. interests in Europe.

Mr. Milosevic has seized upon the Kosovo crisis to crack down on the independent media, nongovernmental organizations and other democratic forces in Serbia. He has banned television broadcasts and rebroadcasts of foreign news, shut several independent radio stations and newspapers, denied visas to visiting journalists, dismissed scholars, denied broadcasting frequencies, confiscated properties and harassed pro-democracy organizations.

Serbian victims have begged the West for support but have heard mostly silence. Those attacked and arrested in the internal repression have been branded as NATO lackeys, spies or traitors.

For Mr. Milosevic and his allies, the Kosovo conflict is not merely a matter of maintaining national integrity or Serbian unity. It is a manufactured opportunity to

manipulate internal and external forces to solidify their grip on power. The leaders live well amid the poverty and deprivation caused by international sanctions, internal corruption and refusal to adopt market reforms.

A policy of engagement with Serbian democratic forces is needed. The United States should abandon a policy that has exempted Serbia from the political reforms demanded of its neighbors. Every senior U.S. and European official visiting Yugoslavia should schedule meetings with opposition members. They should insist that Yugoslavia grant visas to nongovernmental organizations, foreign journalists and others wishing to engage the opposition.

The West also should:

- Fund international exchanges with a broad representation of Serbian society, and invite the opposition to conferences outside the country.
- Increase support for independent media, trade unions and democratic groups in Serbia.
- Encourage the courageous media, such as the B-92/ANEM broadcast network, which has been attacked but remains on the air.
- Extend the mandate for free elections and media reform in Kosovo to

Serbia, because it is doubtful that the former can survive without the latter.

• Make clear that no easing of sanctions can occur without significant progress on democratic reform.

The means to support Serbian political reform already exist through the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy, private foundations and other nongovernmental organizations. However, a clear U.S. policy direction and commitment are lacking.

A U.S.-led policy of supporting the opposition in Yugoslavia does not guarantee an instant change in Belgrade's behavior. But if the Western allies hope to do more than respond militarily to repeated crises generated by Belgrade, they must take the initiative from Mr. Milosevic.

The allies have underestimated the potential influence of a concerted program to promote democratic change in Serbia. Such a program offers the best prospect for ending the cycle of conflict, establishing stability in the Balkans and ultimately integrating Serbia into the European family.

The writer, a senator from Indiana, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Point Is Not Inspection but the Toppling of Saddam

By Henry Kissinger

NEW YORK — The third crisis with Iraq within a year ended like all the others. Iraq reinstated the inspections system, Washington backed off from military action, this time recalling forces already under way, and both sides claimed victory. In a sense, both sides are right. Washington wins the battles, but Saddam Hussein is winning the war.

True, after each crisis the inspectors have returned. But each time there has been a hiatus (the last one of three months) without any inspections, enabling Saddam to shuffle equipment and material from sites on which the inspectors were closing in. When inspections resume, months are consumed developing a new database, and by the time it is completed, Saddam has come up with new harassing tactics to degrade it.

The cumulative impact of the various Iraqi crises amounts to a strategic setback.

Each crisis has reinforced a pattern in which Saddam controls the timing and subject matter of the confrontation. With each successive crisis, American policy has become more captive to a fragile UN consensus. It is symptomatic that in his Nov. 15 statement President Bill Clinton invoked the world community 10 times and the U.S. national interest exactly once.

Each crisis has eroded support for Washington among the Gulf and other Arab states. Having seen America go to the brink and back down three times, they will be reluctant to believe that it is in for the long haul.

Each aborted military action weakens the readiness and morale of America's armed forces. In each crisis, nations opposed to military action and the UN secretary-general held out the end of sanctions as a carrot for Saddam to return to inspections. Saddam's argument that the sanctions are the main issue gains ground.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has described U.S. policy as keeping Saddam "in his box." But that goal is unachievable as the issues are presently defined.

The UN Special Commission, the inspection group, is a weak instrument. After years of the world's most intrusive inspections, the team still does not know whether Saddam has remaining weapons of mass destruction. And for the last year the inspections system has worked only intermittently.

But should Uncom work perfectly and were it in a position to certify that Saddam was disarmed, sanctions would then be "reviewed," the euphemism for being lifted, and the inspections system reduced to caretaker status. The United States thus finds itself in a catch-22 situation. The better the inspections system works, the more rapidly restrictions on Iraq will be ended — and Saddam will be in a position to start rearming.

THE Clinton administration has not been willing to face the fact that the issue is not Uncom but the continued rule of Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Clinton paid lip service on Nov. 15 to a policy of bringing down Saddam, but he offered no plan for accomplishing this. He surely seems to have no confidence in a military solution.

He justified aborting the military strike on the ground that "if we take military action we can significantly degrade the capability of Saddam Hussein to develop weapons of mass destruction and to deliver them, but that would also mark the end of Uncom."

This statement reflects three assumptions: that Saddam is likely to remain in office for the foreseeable future; that U.S. military capacity to degrade Iraq's strategic capability is less useful than inspections; and that Saddam's regime is bound to survive American retaliation. In its military plans, the administration seems wedded to the kind of limited escalation that has been tried, most notably in Vietnam.

Unwillingness to face head-

on the problem of Saddam's continued rule dates back to the endgame of the Gulf War.

President George Bush deserves enormous credit for mobilizing a global coalition against Saddam's occupation of Kuwait (based, by the way, on the world's knowledge that he was prepared to act alone). But the effort stopped short of overthrowing Saddam because it was believed that, with the freeing of Kuwait, the alliance had outrun the UN authorization, that further warfare would risk the breakup of the country and additional casualties, and that, in any case, Saddam would fall as a result of his disaster.

When Saddam survived, the United States was left with three policy options: to reconcile with a hopefully chastened Saddam, to keep Saddam "in his box," or to make it a national policy to overthrow him.

The trouble with administration policy is that it (or factions within it) is pursuing all three policies simultaneously.

Thus, in his Nov. 15 statement President Clinton, after calling off the attack, asked for no more than this: "If we can keep Uncom in there working and one more time give him a chance to become honorably reconciled by simply observing UN resolutions, we see that results can be obtained."

None of America's allies in the area believe in the prospect of an "honorable reconciliation" based on observing UN resolutions for a few months. All are convinced that Iraq will bend every effort to rearm as soon as sanctions are lifted, and that the United Nations is straining to find pretexts for lifting the sanctions. The countries in the region that rely on America will judge its relevance by its ability either to depose Saddam or to weaken him to a point where he can no longer represent a potential threat.

Throughout, U.S. military measures in the Gulf have signaled an overriding reluctance to use force. In response to

an alleged Iraqi plot against Mr. Bush's life in 1993, a few cruise missiles were fired into a single building that Washington reassuringly announced had stood empty. In 1996, when Saddam crushed an American-sponsored resistance movement in northern Iraq, the administration responded again with cruise missiles, against radar stations hundreds of miles to the south. And it has recoiled before the use of force in each of Saddam's three challenges of the last year.

This irresolution handicaps even relations with Iran, the largest country in the region. Whatever one's theory regarding Iran's likely evolution, an Iraqi government with which America can work would facilitate U.S. options.

Necessary as it is in present circumstances, the United States will not be able to maintain stability in the Gulf indefinitely against the two strongest states, Iraq and Iran. It cannot discourage an aggressive Iran if it cannot handle even a defeated Iraq. And it will not be able to elicit moderation in Iraq if Tehran's leaders see across their border how easy and effective it is to defy the United States.

A MORE decisive policy against Saddam is blocked by the arguments that America must take its lead from the so-called world community, that it should design its actions in relation to specific Iraqi provocations, and that, militarily, unless it can achieve everything, it is better to do nothing. All these schools of thought are represented within the administration.

The result is intellectual confusion and greater concern with placating domestic opinion than with developing a coherent long-range strategy.

The reluctance to use force progressively erodes credibility. Each time Washington fails to fulfill its threats, it is forced to make a more formidable threat in the next round and a larger mobilization of effort. At the end of this vicious circle it will be left with the choice of abdication or a massive assault that, if Saddam is skillful, may then appear unprovoked.

The argument that unless the United States marches on Baghdad it will be unable decisively to weaken Saddam is poor testimony to the strategic foresight, political will and military capacity of a superpower.

To argue that America is unable to destroy Iraq's capacity to threaten its neighbors and to prevent significant deployments constituting such a threat is an alibi for abdication. Such tentativeness makes Washington lose on all fronts. Radical adversaries do not fear its pos-

turing, or believe that they can manipulate it to their own ends. Potential friends lose heart at the decline of American capability. Those on the sidelines see no reason for restraint.

Americans should beware of the siren song that a painless (to us) covert operation can enable us to sidestep the complexities of military confrontation.

I favor supporting the Iraqi resistance in principle, but, having seen such enterprises from the inside, I would put forward three cautions: Such operations must be run by professionals, not adventurers; they must take into account the interests of neighboring countries, especially Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iran; and they require an American willingness to back the resistance movement when it gets into trouble, with American forces if necessary — or else we will repeat the debacle of the Bay of Pigs and of northern Iraq in 1975 and 1976, when most of those whom America supported were wiped out or exiled.

This is a tougher job than Afghanistan. All this suggests the following principles:

- The ultimate issue in the Gulf is not inspections but the government in Baghdad.
- Saddam's next provocation must be viewed not from the point of view of the particular offense but of advancing America's broader strategy. The military response should lead to destroying Saddam's command and control sites, suspected locations of weapons of mass destruction and the Republican Guard (the basis of his rule). On the whole, I consider this a better option than relying largely on the internal resistance.
- If Washington is serious about backing the Iraqi resistance, it should set about equipping and training it and organizing its command structure, and be prepared to protect it with American forces.
- As part of a serious effort to bring Saddam down, restraints should be placed on Iraq's capacity to conduct significant military operations, either within the two no-fly zones or against any of its neighbors, by restricting the movement of Iraqi units beyond a certain size.
- The Iraqi people must be given to understand that the principal obstacle to normalization is Saddam and his immediate entourage, and that the Iraqi people are America's ally, not its target.
- If Washington is not willing to muster the discipline and determination for such a course, the present policy will collapse, undermining the stability of the Gulf and the entire region.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Support for Palestinian Progress

By Knut Vollebaek

The writer is Norway's foreign minister.

OSLO — The Middle East peace process is pursuing another milestone. To demonstrate the high priority that the international community gives to advancing the peace process, more than 40 countries met in Washington this Monday to pledge billions of dollars for Palestinian socioeconomic development.

The international donor community thereby demonstrates its support for the parties as they implement the Wye memorandum and move forward to the last stage envisaged during secret negotiations in Norway more than six years ago: the permanent status negotiations.

As chairman of the principal donor policy committee for coordinating use of the development aid, Norway will make available about \$40 million annually. This makes it the largest donor on a per capita basis as well as one of the largest donors in absolute terms.

External support for the peace process has been an essential ingredient since the United States took the initiative that led to the opening of Middle East peace talks in Madrid in October 1991. Norwegian mediation led to mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO as well as the Oslo accords in August 1993. The de facto mediation role played by President Bill Clinton only

the foundation for sustainable economic growth by financing some \$3 billion in development projects.

These projects include improving education and health care, building roads and sewer and water networks, and giving technical assistance and support for nongovernmental organizations.

Structures developed for policy and technical coordination among donors, the parties and the international multilateral organizations also have provided useful arenas in which the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authority can address differences on issues related to the economy. At times when there has been stalemate on the larger political issues, the donor effort has kept a degree of momentum in the peace process.

Peace in the Middle East cannot be purchased, of course. It will come about only through the determined efforts of Palestinian and Israeli political leaders and their peoples. But it is also true that peace cannot take root unassisted.

The donor community is committed to standing by the parties as they struggle with the difficult challenges they face today and the even tougher ones they will address soon in the permanent status negotiations.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: German Duty

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] The "era von der Recke" in Prussia seems destined to cause difficulties. The expulsion of Austrian subjects from Silesia raises issues of a very different character. Austria is not only a Great Power but is also a member of the Triple Alliance. Protests from Francis-Joseph's Government must be addressed to the German Empire. It will be necessary for the Imperial German Government to assume responsibility for the acts of the King of Prussia, a fact that may cause fresh trouble with the Federal Princes, whose interests are thus injured.

1923: Teapot Deal

WASHINGTON — Sensational evidence was offered before the Senate committee investigating the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Oil reserve in Wyoming

to the Sinclair oil interests by former neighbors of ex-Senator Albert B. Fall, who was Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet when he negotiated with the oil interests the lease which the Navy leaders strongly opposed. Mr. Fall's ranch looked rundown before prosperity came to him coincident with the signing of the Teapot Dome lease, witnesses testified.

1948: Berlin Split

BERLIN — Soviet-sector Communists, meeting as an "extraordinary city assembly," formalized the split of Berlin by dismissing the legally elected mayor and city council and filling their places with Communists. Western Allied reaction was quick and clear. In a letter to Marshal Vasily Sokolovskiy, Soviet Military Governor, General Lucius D. Clay called the action "illegal."

Herald Tribune
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OPINION/LETTERS

Look, Clinton Isn't Immune From Censure by Congress

By Joseph L. Lieberman

The writer, a Democrat, is a U.S. senator from Connecticut.

WASHINGTON — In the weeks since the midterm election, some of President Bill Clinton's harshest critics and staunchest defenders have found something they agree on: impeachment or nothing. There is no third option, they say. Either Congress must vote on whether to remove Mr. Clinton from office or we must move on as if he had done nothing wrong.

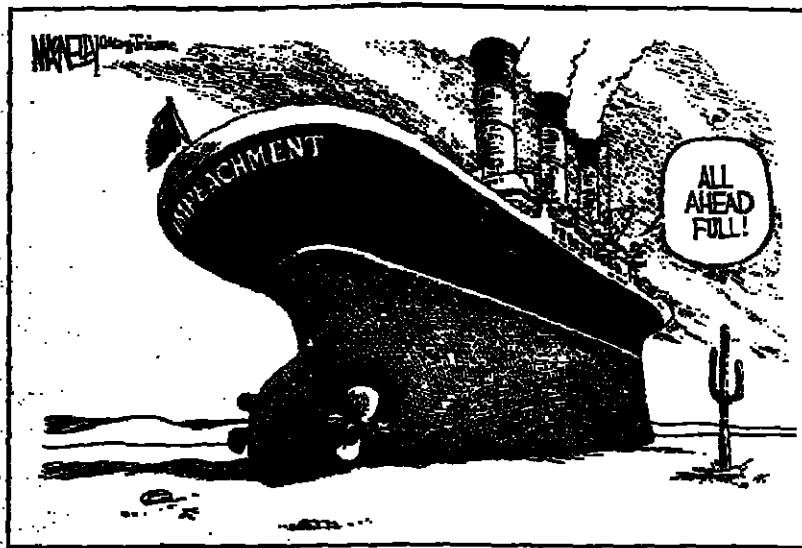
This line of argument misreads the constitution and misconstrues the meaning of censure. If it prevails and the

any way. So, contrary to the arguments some have made against censure, a censure resolution would not qualify as a bill of attainder — a law that legislatively determines guilt and imposes punishment — because it would neither be a law nor impose any specific punishment.

Instead, censure would be a collective statement by Congress that while Mr. Clinton's conduct may not be reason enough to remove him, it calls for a rebuke. In this way, censure would be similar to the "sense of Congress" resolutions we commonly use to express our views on matters as diverse as an international child custody dispute and the need for free elections in Gabon — both subjects of such resolutions this year.

It would be strange if the Senate passed resolutions on those issues but not on behavior that has threatened the Clinton presidency and stirred broad and deep emotions among the American people.

Some opponents of censure contend that a congressional resolution reprimanding the president would differ significantly from other legislative resolutions because in the case of presidential misconduct the constitution's impeachment clauses imply that Congress's only options are to impeach



or do nothing. Others are concerned about the separation of powers.

Neither argument is convincing. To read the Constitution's authorization to impeach the president for misconduct as ruling out all other actions makes no more sense than saying that Congress's power to declare war rules out taking any other action relating to national security — for instance, a resolution supporting a peacemaking force in Bosnia or calling for stronger action against Iraq.

As for the separation of powers, it is true that each branch of government must not intrude on duties and powers constitutionally reserved for the other branches. But a censure resolution would not intrude because it would have no binding legal effect.

It is for this reason, I suspect, that no one has suggested that the numerous sense-of-Congress resolutions that addressed issues within the province of the other branches were unconstitutional.

During the recently adjourned session of Congress, for example, both houses unanimously condemned the racially motivated slaying of James Byrd, an African-American in Texas, and urged that the case be investigated. The House also adopted at least three separate resolutions expressing views on the president's activities, including one that urged Mr. Clinton not to participate in a formal reception in Tiananmen Square when he visited China.

These were expressions of legislative opinion rather than extensions of authority over the other branches. They did not appropriate congressional power to determine the guilt or innocence of those accused of killing James Byrd or seek to regulate how Mr. Clinton conducted diplomacy. The same would be true of a resolution condemning the president's misconduct in the Monica Lewinsky scandal. Still, a censure resolution could have the powerful effect of reaffirming the fundamental values that Americans hold in common and of restating the importance of those values to our nation's highest office.

The president's sexual misconduct

and his deliberate efforts to deceive the American people and our judicial system have had a serious and adverse impact on the nation. Since early September, he has repeatedly apologized for his misconduct and accepted responsibility for its consequences. He has also sought atonement and religious counseling. Since no one can take back behavior that has already occurred, there is little more we can ask him to do.

Whether Mr. Clinton's misconduct reached the level of an impeachable offense and warrants removing him from office is something on which senators must reserve judgment until the House has finished its inquiry. The Judiciary Committee must review the answers Mr. Clinton has provided to the 81 questions it put to him in writing.

Then, the House must vote on the articles of impeachment being drawn up by the committee. If the House chooses not to impeach, as seems likely, then we must censure. Congress must provide a decisive ending and a strong statement that makes clear to ourselves and posterity that we are a nation that understands the difference between right and wrong, truth and falsehood.

We must clearly explain the expectations we have of our leaders, present and future, and serve notice that if the president is guilty of wrongdoing he must suffer, at the least, public embarrassment and reproach.

Those who say that a censure resolution is only a slap on the wrist should bear in mind that in the history of the United States only two presidents have been censured. In this instance, censure would serve to record the nation's opinion of Mr. Clinton's behavior.

Those who call a censure resolution mere words should remember Clement Attlee's tribute to the wartime statements of Winston Churchill: "Words at great moments of history are deeds." We are at a moment of great challenge in our history. We should find words strong enough to meet that challenge and act as deeds.

The New York Times.

If You're Sure of Expectations, You're Likely to Be Surprised

By William Grimes

NEW YORK — Two men approach each other on a street. They quickly realize they are on a collision course. The first man, reading the body language of the second, steps to the right, then sees that the second man, attempting the same maneuver but responding a split second too late, has made the same move. The first man tucks the other way, but the second man has beat him to it. In an exquisite choreography of misinterpretation, the two men run right into each other on an empty sidewalk.

A Freudian would have no trouble interpreting the event. The two men, although they thought they were trying to avoid each other, were driven into

the California parole board. They did not. Skewed expectations produced a skewed result.

Who skewed the expectations? Creditulous observers might assume that it was the president's enemies who performed the word that a career-ending performance was in store. Students of the Petard Principle know that savvy presidential advisers would have been working double overtime to broadcast the message that Mr. Clinton's most shameful hour was at hand, thereby leveraging defeat into low-grade embarrassment.

Political analysts have sliced, diced and minced the results of the Minnesota gubernatorial campaign, desperately trying to explain how it is that one of the most enlightened and well-educated bodies of citizens in the United States decided that a professional wrestler with a shaved head should manage their affairs. It was the Petard Principle.

Every voting Minnesotan entered the booth convinced that Jesse Ventura was a fringe candidate, and every vote cast for him was done in that what-the-heck spirit that keeps so many Las Vegas wedding chapels busy. Every Ventura voter pulled the lever fully confident that no more than a handful of his or her fellow Minnesotans were doing the same. Surprise!

Hollywood, too, wrestles constantly with the powerful but sneaky influence of the Petard Principle. Until this summer, the wise guys thought they had it beat. Studying audience behavior, the studio marketers saw that the mere expectation of a film's success could help ensure success. By marketing a film as though it were destined to gross \$80 million on its first weekend, they could make audiences believe that a film was already a hit, and that they had better move fast and get it while it was hot.

Like a smart virus, the Petard Principle adjusted. The summer of 1998 will be remembered as the season when the blockbusters flopped. Nothing could have been bigger than "Godzilla," either the film itself, about a beast with a foot bigger than Donald Trump's hat size, or its advertising campaign.

Even so, audiences ran to "Something About Mary," a film that canny studio marketers recognized as having megahit potential — it has taken in more than \$170 million at the box office so far — but chose to advertise almost as though it were a quirky independent film. Faked out by an underplayed ad campaign, filmgoers nourished the illusion that buying a ticket to the film made them part of a small, independent-minded community making a creative choice.

Sort of like those Minnesota voters. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Charity in France

In response to the report "French Charity: A Weak Culture of Giving in the Land of Fraternity" (Nov. 27):

It would be unfair to paint the French as a stingy nation because they donate less of their income to private charity than do Americans. French generosity, as the article points out, is expressed through the state's extensive and popular system of social protections.

The French would rather pay higher taxes and trust the government to distribute the money where needed than put their faith in privately run charitable organizations, many of which have proved to be extremely inefficient when not scandalously corrupt. Americans are no more altruistic than the French, since Americans' private donations are largely subsidized by tax deductions.

TOM STORER, Paris.

A visit during the recent cold spell here to any of the several offices of Secours Catholique or the St. Vincent de

Paul Society would have revealed a different, more vibrant level of generous help and caring among ordinary French people.

JAMES J. HOGAN, Paris.

Impeachment Politics

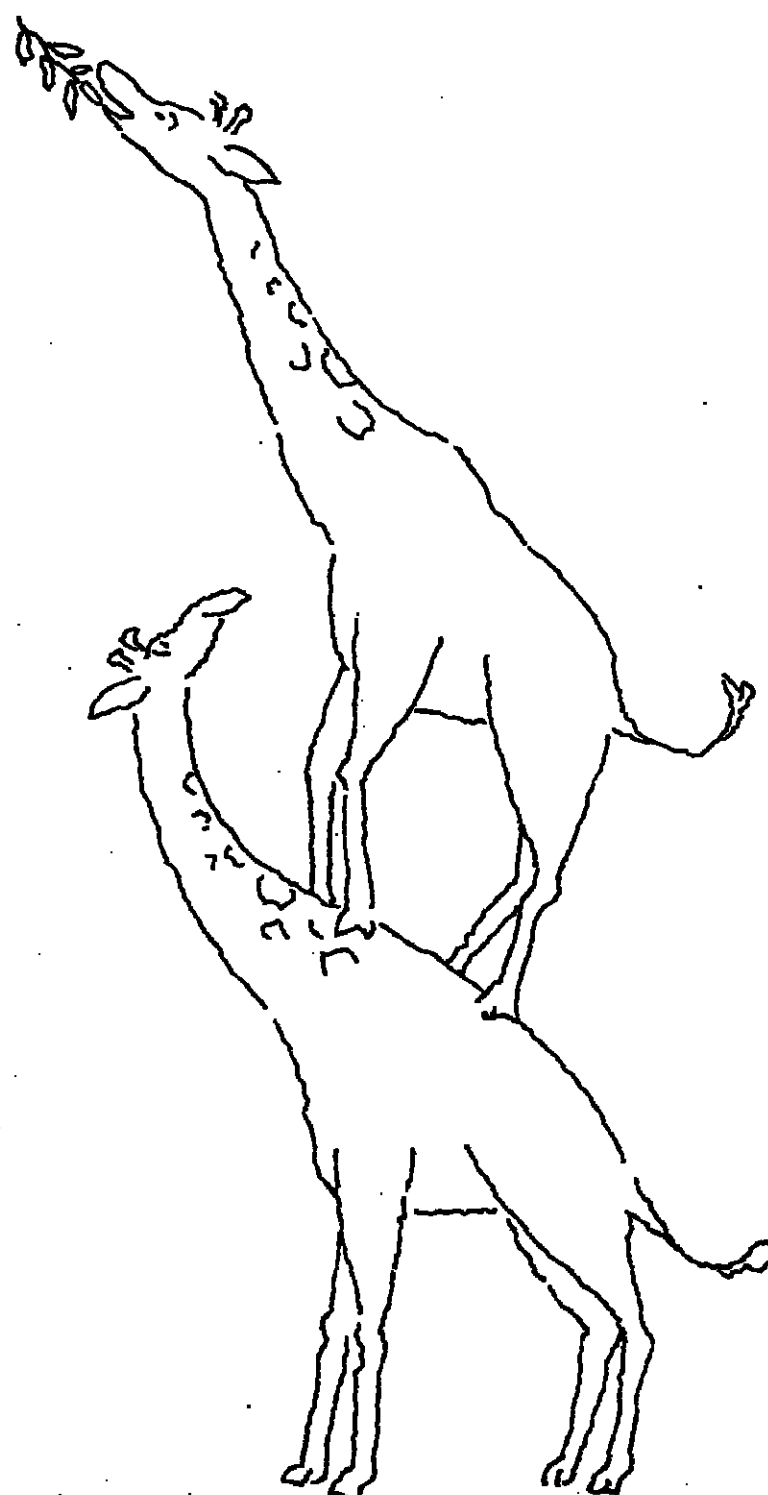
Regarding "From Asset to Albatross: Republicans 'Out of Gas' on Impeachment" (Nov. 19):

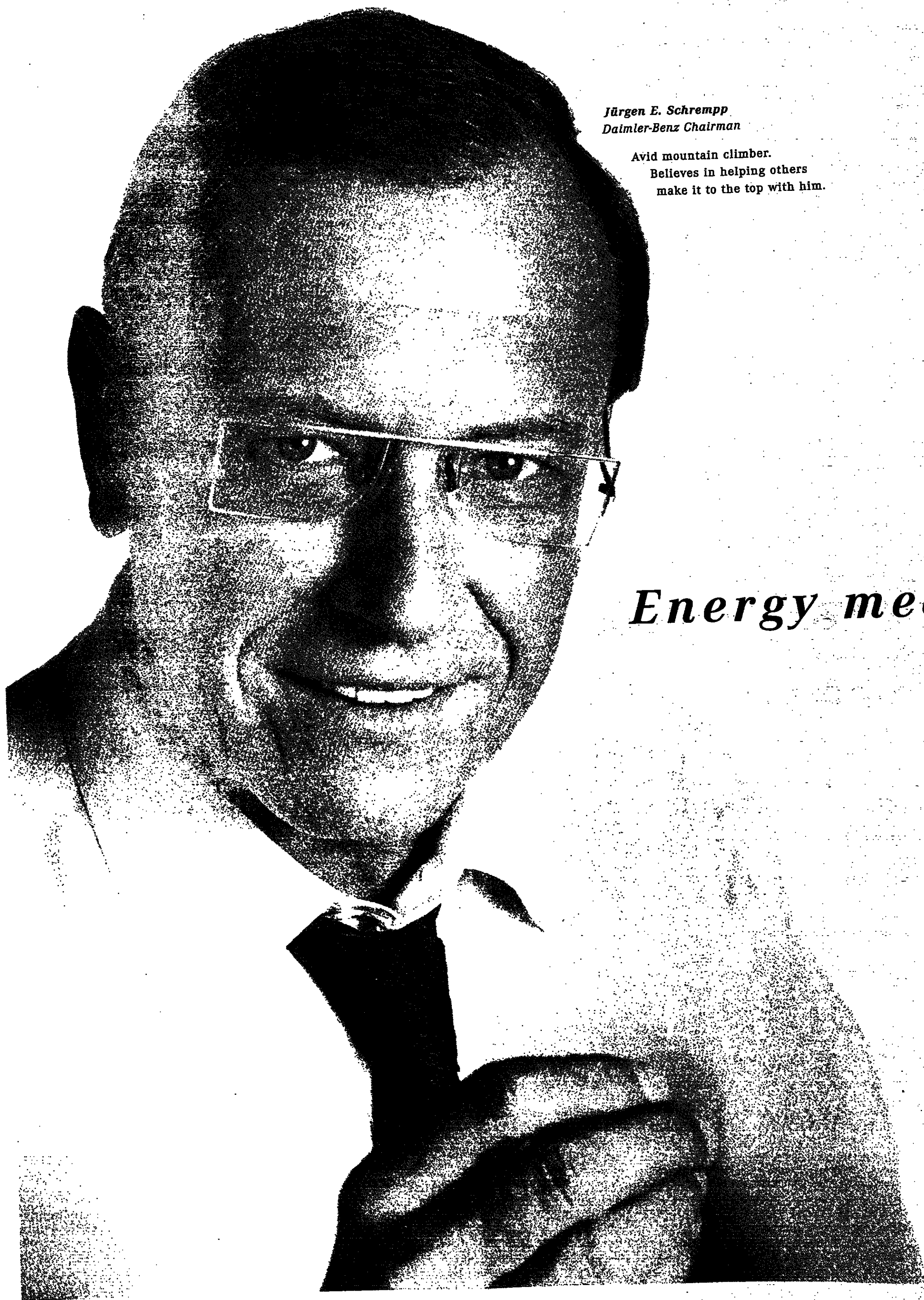
Representative Jack Quinn, Republican of New York, is quoted as saying: "Henry Hyde is in a bit of a bind there [with regard to congressional impeachment hearings]. He's started down this track. Now the question becomes, how do we stop it?" That comment on the predicament of Mr. Hyde, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is reminiscent of another quagmire driven by now-there-we-are-we've-got-to-finish-the-job-logic-be-damned politics. Mr. Hyde might want to think about the fate of President Lyndon Johnson.

DAVID L. WAGNER, Ho Chi Minh City.

TOGETHER WE'LL REACH THE HIGHEST GOALS!

FIND OUT MORE ON DECEMBER 18, 1998.





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Daimler-Benz Chairman

Avid mountain climber.
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Energy meets energy

Can you imagine 428,000 highly motivated people all working at the peak of their potential? We can. Because now the organization that founded its own university in order to help its employees

succeed has united with the company that became the first in the automotive industry to receive a coveted U.S. government EVE Award for promoting equal opportunity in the workplace. DaimlerChrysler

...two legendary companies
...are energetic
...of extraordinary

The Internet Laissez-Faire Man

Clinton Aide to Be Remembered for Strong Calls for Self-Regulation

By Jeri Clausing
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To many Americans, the name Ira Magaziner is synonymous with the ill-fated Clinton health care plan. But the presidential adviser's more lasting legacy may prove to be the administration's laissez-faire policy on Internet commerce: no taxes, no government regulations.

As Mr. Magaziner prepares to take leave of the White House, President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore released on Monday a long-awaited report by Mr. Magaziner's interagency working group on electronic commerce.

The report — the foundation of the administration's new Internet commerce policy — argues for stronger consumer protection and privacy rights, but like Mr. Magaziner's 1997 "Framework for Electronic Commerce," it clings to the insistence that these be achieved through self-regulation by industries rather than dictated by the government.

Self-regulation in the digital age will require the private sector to engage in much greater collective action to set and enforce rules than was characteristic of the Industrial Age," the report states.

Not everyone agrees with that theme, particularly as it relates to consumers.

One of Mr. Magaziner's most vocal critics, Marc Rotenberg of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, is among those who say that "self-regulation has been a lot

of smoke and mirrors."

Mr. Rotenberg insists that laws are needed to protect consumer interests and personal data in the young and often free-for-all atmosphere of cyberspace. Without such laws, he warns, the United States will open itself to a trade war with Europe, where self-regulation has been declared incompatible with a law guaranteeing strong privacy protection for consumers.

The European law, which took effect in October, prohibits any company that does business in the European Union from transmitting personal data to any nation that does not guarantee comparable privacy protections.

Mr. Magaziner conceded, "If self-regulation is not working at the end of the year, then I would advocate that government do more."

On the other hand, he added, "I would point out that just passing laws is still not protecting privacy. You still have to put in place an enforcement mechanism and demonstrate that you can enforce the law. So I think it might be fairer for critics to say that no country has found a way to do this adequately."

Dave Farber, a professor of computer science at the University of Pennsylvania and a board member of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, says the fact that the United States has won a reprieve from the European Union while both sides search for mutually acceptable privacy protections is a credit to

Mr. Magaziner.

Calling the differences over privacy "a real nightmare," Mr. Farber said, "I think what he has done has kept us from falling off an edge of a cliff. October came and we are still doing business."

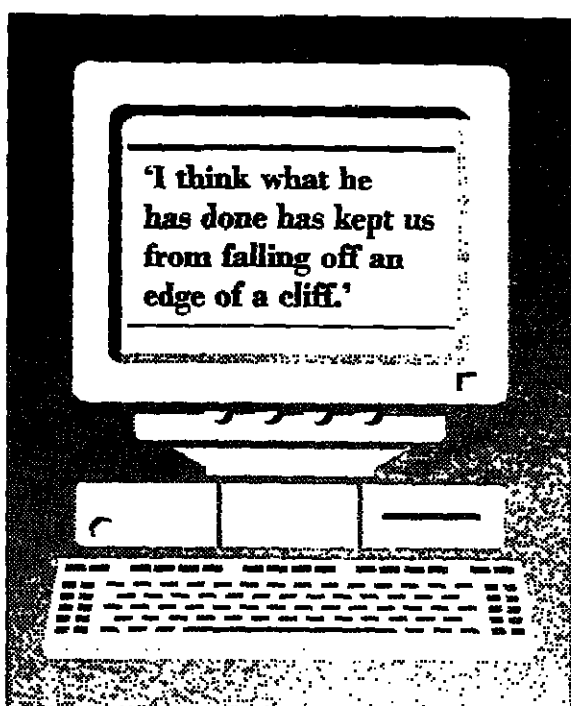
Beyond consumer issues, the report tries to head off moves by the Federal Communications Commission to regulate high-speed Internet access in the United States.

There are rumblings about the commission's wanting to regulate advanced services, Mr. Magaziner said.

"We want to make it clear that we think this would be a mistake," he said.

The report also calls for programs to spread the Internet to developing countries quickly, using low-orbit satellite links in areas that lack telephone service; to help small businesses use the Internet; and to update the government's statistical and economic models to help better measure the economic impact of information technology industries.

A final report on progress by the administration — and Mr. Magaziner — on cyberspace issues, the document details treaties signed and laws passed in the last 18 months to keep the Internet tax free and unregulated and to encourage electronic



I think what he has done has kept us from falling off an edge of a cliff.

commerce with new digital copyright and security protections.

Those successes, said Harris Miller, president of the Information Technology Association of America, a trade organization, show that Mr. Magaziner proved to be "a pivotal leader at a pivotal time."

His most important contribution, Mr. Miller said, was "the idea that the Internet and electronic commerce are not going to be like traditional industries in the sense that they need to be heavily regulated from

See INTERNET, Page 14

Traders See Total In Petrofina Bid

Shell and Texaco Drop Planned Tie

Continued from Page 10

BRUSSELS — Total SA of France appeared Monday to be headed for a purchase of Petrofina SA, the Belgian petrochemical company, even as another proposed European oil alliance failed to materialize.

Though neither company would confirm that a deal — which could be worth as much as \$10 billion — had been reached, Petrofina called a special news conference for Tuesday, and Total said it would hold an announcement after a meeting of its supervisory board Tuesday.

If the companies were to combine, they would create one of the largest oil companies in Europe. Total is the 10th-largest oil company worldwide. Petrofina, which has a work force of about 15,000 worldwide, is a medium-sized player in the industry.

A combination also would accelerate a consolidation of the oil industry as giant players seek partners, some of them across national borders, to contend with a continuing slump in world petroleum prices.

But one such deal that had been in the works fell through Monday when Royal Dutch/Shell Group said it had ended talks with Texaco Inc. on combining their fuel refining and marketing business in Europe.

Shell, the world's biggest publicly traded oil company, said both companies agreed the venture would not achieve the sort of benefits for shareholders they had hoped. The two had struck a preliminary agreement on the venture, hoping to save \$500 million in costs a year and garner a 12 percent market share in the region.

The announcement came three days after Exxon Corp. confirmed that it was considering buying Mobil Corp. That proposed deal could result in the firing of 10 percent of the combined work force of 123,000, or about 12,000 people, a person familiar with the talks said. Both boards are expected to vote on the proposed transaction Tuesday, the source said.

Shares of Petrofina were suspended Monday on the Brussels bourse after heavy trading as investors bet that a sale was near. The welter of action followed a report in the Belgian daily La Libre Belgique that Petrofina's largest individual shareholder, the financier Albert Frere, had concluded negotiations on the sale of his 30 percent stake.

The Brussels bourse also suspended shares in seven other Belgian companies — all Petrofina shareholders with a combined ownership of more than 40 percent — signaling that the Belgian industrial group was about to change hands. Several of the shareholders said they were holding board meetings Monday on the Petrofina matter.

La Libre Belgique said that Mr. Frere, who effectively controls Petrofina through various companies, finalized the conditions of the sale of his stake over the weekend.

The paper said there also had been negotiations between Petrofina and Elf Aquitaine, the largest French oil company and the eighth-largest globally. Elf Aquitaine would not comment.

The paper said Mr. Frere had negotiated a price that was considerably higher than Friday's close of 14,250 Belgian francs, which valued Petrofina at about 340 billion francs (\$9.65 billion). If the buyer were to pay a higher price for the Frere stake, under Belgian law he would have to make a public offer for the remainder of the shares.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

South Africa's Black Workers Find New Life in Old Vineyard

By Vera Haller
Washington Post Service

PAARL, South Africa — White South Africans have been making wine in the lush, rolling hills north of Cape Town for more than three centuries. For black vintners, however, this is Year One.

Armed with government grants and land donated by their former employer, a group of black vineyard workers last year created New Beginnings and began making their own wine. This is the first of several efforts to help turn employees — many of whose families have worked

in vineyards for generations — into entrepreneurs.

Victor Titus, a former school principal who is New Beginnings' administrative officer, recently showed off a newly planted vineyard where the young vines sprouted through tarps placed in neat rows. He pointed to new irrigation pipes being laid by the workers and talked about orders being negotiated in Europe.

"They are no longer just farm laborers," Mr. Titus said. "Their self-esteem is great."

The transformation began with land donated by their employer, Alan Adams, the Nelson's Creek

Wine Estate, who got into the wine-making business in 1988 when he bought a rundown vineyard, fulfilling a boyhood dream. But he found he was too busy with his law practice to oversee the farm's revitalization, so he called a meeting of the previous owner's field workers, and ultimately he put them in charge. He told them there would be a payoff if the grapes they harvested produced a champion wine.

Anzil Adams, marketing director for Nelson's Creek, said Mr. Nelson meanwhile abolished the "dop system" — a practice of partially paying workers in wine — which was

common in the Cape vineyards and led to widespread alcoholism. A number of workers opted to quit rather than give up wine payments.

The vineyard flourished and the chardonnay it produced under the Nelson's Creek label was chosen as South Africa's best dry white wine in 1996. That year Nelson's Creek was named best vineyard in the region.

In recognition of their work, Mr. Nelson gave the workers 25 acres, worth about 2 million rand (\$330,400). On it, they began New Beginnings.

The workers, now numbering 16,

negotiated a deal allowing them to use Mr. Nelson's wine-making facilities and farm equipment in exchange for 50 percent of profits, which he agreed to put aside for future salary increases.

The workers applied for government grants that are available for new farming enterprises, and these, together with some of the workers' own money, enabled them to replant two-thirds of the land, while harvesting grapes on the remaining third. Their first wine was unveiled in July.

See WINE, Page 14

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

'Human Face' for Global Economy?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Who could object to giving the global economy a "human face"? Nobody, if you believe President Bill Clinton, who made the suggestion in a speech to a trade advisory committee in Washington in November.

Specifically, Mr. Clinton called for future trade agreements to include "important protections" for workers and for the environment and said he would "work for a world trading system that is more open to all elements of society."

If only U.S. business could do some "soul searching" along these lines, added William Daley, U.S. commerce secretary, the old trade conflicts that have long plagued American politics could be ended — and Congress could grant Mr. Clinton new "fast track" authority to negotiate trade agreements.

If that all sounds too good to be true, is. And the first thing to note is its hypocrisy.

Mr. Clinton knows that neither U.S. business nor the Republican majority in Congress will accept the kind of labor and environmental provisions his rhetoric implies — and it is far from sure that he even wants them to.

Given another opportunity to campaign seriously for "fast track" authority in Congress this fall, Mr. Clinton again declined, not least because he

needs the support of its opponents — labor unions, environmentalists and liberal Democrats — both in his fight against impeachment and in his bid to ensure Vice President Al Gore succeeds him.

For all that, however, Mr. Clinton's comments should not be lightly dismissed. Pressure for trade pacts to include labor and environmental provisions and to give what is known as "civil society," mainly nongovernmental organizations, a greater voice in trade policy reaches far wider than U.S. domestic politics.

These are among the most important and controversial issues that governments and business worldwide will have to tackle if the progress to freer markets achieved over the past half century is to be sustained. Although traditional economics suggests that benefits will be greatest if trade is left unshackled by labor and environmental measures, the issues are increasingly dividing trade experts.

At a seminar organized by the American Enterprise Institute last week, several free traders accepted that the international demands for something like Mr. Clinton's "human face" are now so politically powerful that concessions will have to be made to them if support for trade liberalization is to be maintained.

Others, most notably Jagdish Bhagwati of Columbia University, the doyen of American free trade economists, insisted that the "human face" issues

should ideally still be kept out of trade negotiations, in part because the slim resources of the World Trade Organization in Geneva risk being overwhelmed.

The main fear, which past U.S. pronouncements have unfortunately encouraged, is that labor and environmental restrictions on trade will be used both to justify protectionism by industrial nations and to force poorer countries to adopt unsuitable policies that will stunt their growth.

It is true that these issues can no longer be kept out of the broader trade dialogue. But environmental questions will probably be easier to resolve than labor problems, provided governments are brave enough to resist extreme demands.

Any attempt to make higher wages and labor standards enforceable through trade sanctions, as favored by some in America and Continental Europe, would open a Pandora's box of protectionism and would quite rightly be rejected by developing countries and by the international business community.

Other less harmful ways can be found to ensure respect of basic labor rights, which virtually every country at least theoretically accepts. Even if Mr. Clinton wants to lead on trade, as he should, he must shape his "human face" to appeal to a broader audience than simply his own supporters.

E-mail address: Thinkahead@washpost.com.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Nov. 30										Nov. 30									
Cross Rates										Libid-Libor Rates									
	S	£	DM	FF	Lin	D.F.	B.F.	J.F.	Yen	C	Po		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	France	Yen	ECU	
Amsterdam	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	1-month	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	
Brussels	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	3-month	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	
London (N)	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	6-month	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	
Madrid	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	1.621	9-month	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	
Milan	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	12-month	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	
New York (N)	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	Source: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.							
Paris	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	3.4865	Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).							
Porto	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	Key Money Rates							
Tokyo	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	1.495	United States							
Turkey	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	Discount rate							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	3-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	6-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	9-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	12-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	18-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	24-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	30-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	36-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	42-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	48-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	54-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	60-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	66-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	72-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	78-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	84-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	90-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	96-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	102-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	108-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	114-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	120-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	126-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	132-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	138-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	144-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	150-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	156-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	162-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	168-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	174-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	180-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	186-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	192-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	198-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	204-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	210-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	216-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	222-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	228-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	234-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	240-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	246-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	252-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	258-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	264-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	270-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	276-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	282-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	288-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	294-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	300-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	306-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	312-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	318-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	324-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	330-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	336-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	342-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	348-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	354-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	360-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	366-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	372-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	378-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	384-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	390-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	396-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	402-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	408-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	414-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	420-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	426-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	432-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	438-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	444-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	450-month							
Yugoslavia	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296	1.296								

THE AMERICAS

Computer and Bank Stocks Lead Big Drop

Dashed Hope
Of Rate Cut
Hits Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply against the Deutsche mark Monday as a number of top European and German central bank officials played down the prospects of imminent cuts in European interest rates.

A Bundesbank council member, Hans-Juergen Koebnick, said there was no urgency now for a rate cut in Germany or Europe, while another council member, Franz Christian Zeiler, said a rate cut could be delayed until next year.

Meanwhile, a European Central Bank member, Sirikka Hamalainen, further dampened market hopes for a rate cut, noting that core European interest rates are far lower than those in the United States or Britain.

That suggests that rates will converge at the current German and French benchmark rate of 3.30 percent as Europe moves toward adopting a single currency, beginning with the first group of 11 countries on Jan. 1.

"We're not going to get a rate cut by the European Central Bank" was the first quarter of 1999, said Tikh Horan, a bond manager at Lord Abbett & Co.

The dollar had been rising since mid-October on talk that the bank, which will manage monetary policy for the countries adopting the euro, might cut rates quickly in response to slowing economic growth.

"Every so often there's speculation the ECB or Bundesbank is going to cut rates," said Stephen Gallagher, an economist at Societe Generale. Then a central banker "comes out and cuts the legs off from under that speculation."

Mr. Zeiler, in a pre-release of an interview with the German regional business magazine *Oberfrankische Wirtschaft*, said interest rate policy in Europe "isn't restrictive."

In 4 p.m. trading, the dollar fell to 1.6940 Deutsche marks from 1.7120 DM on Friday. The dollar rose to 123.135 yen from 123.040 yen, supported by a continuing outlook that Japan will soon emerge from a seven-year economic slump.

Against other currencies, the dollar fell to 5.6815 French francs from 5.7445 francs and to 1.3942 Swiss francs from 1.4135 francs. The pound fell to \$1.6478 from \$1.6538. (Bloomberg, Market News)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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Against other currencies, the dollar fell to 5.6815 French francs from 5.7445 francs and to 1.3942 Swiss francs from 1.4135 francs. The pound fell to \$1.6478 from \$1.6538. (Bloomberg, Market News)

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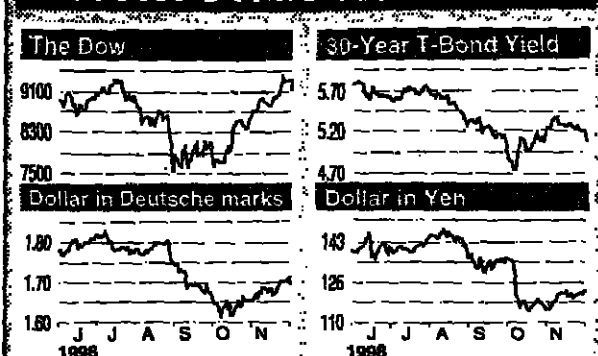
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Investor's America



Index	Monday	Friday	Change
Dow Jones	8145.10	8338.00	-2.2%
S&P 500	1168.75	1182.25	-2.4%
S&P 100	577.15	586.75	-2.3%
NASDAQ Composite	571.25	583.00	-1.3%
NASDAQ Biotech	1945.55	2016.40	-3.5%
AMEX Composite	588.45	602.32	-1.3%
NYSE Index	8846.10	8988.50	-1.3%
NYSE Tech	3891.15	3975.00	-2.1%
NYSE Energy	3764.85	3808.23	-1.1%
NYSE Health	488.50	516.50	-5.4%
NYSE Financial	3861.15	3975.00	-2.1%
NYSE Industrial	3861.15	3975.00	-2.1%
NYSE Retail	3861.15	3975.00	-2.1%
NYSE Telecom	3861.15	3975.00	-2.1%
NYSE Utilities	3861.15	3975.00	-2.1%
NYSE Other	3861.15	3975.00	-2.1%

Very briefly:

- **Livent Inc.** staved off immediate closure by securing 35.3 million Canadian dollars (\$23 million) in loans from the investment firm Angelo, Gordon & Co. The theater company, which has filed for bankruptcy protection, plans to dismiss 100 employees and close a North American tour of "Show Boat."
- **NBC** is buying a minority stake in the closely held iVillage.com and plans to provide on-air promotion for the women-oriented on-line network.
- **Monsanto Co.** said it had resolved antitrust concerns over its proposed \$2.3 billion acquisition of Dekalb Genetics Corp. by agreeing to allow buyers of its breeding seed to create hybrids for seven years that use genetic traits developed by other companies.
- **Casey Silver** resigned as chairman of Universal Pictures, according to the studio's parent, Seagram Co., following only \$8.5 million in ticket sales for the weekend opening of the movie "Babe: Pig in the City."
- **Boston Scientific Corp.** is expecting a Securities and Exchange Commission challenge to a planned \$524 million third-quarter write-off related to its purchase of Schneider Worldwide. (Bloomberg, NYT)

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "A Bug's Life" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$46.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Saturday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Sunday.

	1. A Bug's Life	2. The Rugrats Movie	3. The Waterboy	4. The Waterboy	5. Babe: Pig in the City	6. The Waterboy	7. The Waterboy	8. The Waterboy	9. The Waterboy	10. The Waterboy
Box Office	\$46.5 million	\$27.4 million	\$19.9 million	\$18.9 million	\$18.5 million	\$18.1 million	\$17.4 million	\$16.5 million	\$16.2 million	\$14.2 million

The Trib Index

Index	Level	Change	% Change	Year to Date
World Index	195.61	-3.93	-1.97	+13.65
Regional Index				
Asia/Pacific	90.19	-2.14	-2.32	-6.12
Europe	228.37	-3.60	-1.57	+17.27
N. America	273.65	-6.08	-2.17	+26.70
S. America	92.22	-4.70	-4.85	-39.60
Industrial Index				
Capital goods	276.71	-7.84	-2.69	+33.95
Consumer goods	240.25	-4.73	-1.93	+14.55
Energy	235.09	-1.32	-0.64	+5.20
Finance	137.16	-2.75	-1.97	+11.55
Miscellaneous	178.45	-4.88	-2.70	+19.73
Raw Materials	186.56	-2.88	-1.74	+0.79
Services	203.16	-4.26	-2.05	+16.55
Utilities	178.20	-2.94	-1.62	+6.79

AMEX

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

The 200 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Open
IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00
Microsoft	987,654	55.25	54.75	55.00
Apple	876,543	45.50	45.00	45.25
Oracle	765,432	35.75	35.25	35.50
Sun	654,321	25.50	25.00	25.25
HP	543,210	15.75	15.25	15.50
Intel	432,109	10.50	10.25	10.40
Motorola	321,098	5.75	5.50	5.60
Cisco	210,987	4.50	4.25	4.40
Novell	109,876	3.50	3.25	3.40
Compaq	98,765	2.50	2.25	2.40
Seagate	87,654	1.50	1.25	1.40
Western Digital	76,543	1.25	1.00	1.10
3Com	65,432	1.00	0.75	0.90
Linksys	54,321	0.75	0.50	0.60
Netgear	43,210	0.50	0.25	0.40
TP-Link	32,109	0.25	0.10	0.20
Belkin	21,098	0.10	0.05	0.10
Cabletron	10,987	0.05	0.02	0.04
NetScout	9,876	0.02	0.01	0.02
NetMiner	8,765	0.01	0.00	0.01
NetStor	7,654	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	6,543	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	5,432	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	4,321	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	3,210	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	2,109	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	1,098	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	987	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	876	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	765	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	654	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	543	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	432	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	321	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	210	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	109	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	98	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	87	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	76	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	65	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	54	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	43	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	32	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	21	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	9	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	7	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetMiner	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
NetScout	1	0.00	0.00	0.00

Medtronic Inc.
To Buy Medical
Device Maker

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Medtronic Inc., one of the world's largest medical device makers, said Monday it would buy Arterial Vascular Engineering Inc., the leader in making coronary stents, for about \$3.7 billion in stock.

Stents are small mesh devices that are used to prop open blocked arteries after surgery.

The deal is Medtronic's fifth purchase agreement since July. The combined vascular business of the two companies is expected to generate more than \$1 billion in revenues next fiscal year.

Medtronic, based in Fridley, Minnesota, develops and makes pacemakers, defibrillators and other medical devices. This is the fifth acquisition that Medtronic has announced since July.

In addition to stents, Arterial Vascular designs and makes balloon catheters, guidewires and guiding catheters.

Under the pact, Medtronic would exchange \$54 in its stock for each share of Arterial Vascular stock.

The acquisition, subject to shareholder and regulatory approval, is expected to close next spring.

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EUROPE

BIS Remains Cautious on New Markets

Zurich — Bankers joke that the "emerging market" is defined as a market you cannot engage in in an emergency. European banks, still reeling from the Russian crisis, are likely to keep their noses in the air and remain cautious in markets ahead regarding their exposure, analysts say.

The prevailing mood is different from earlier this year, when many banks saw problems in Asia as fairly well contained, as the latest data from the Bank for International Settlements published Monday show.

European banks in some cases are still increasing their exposure to Eastern Europe and Latin America in the first half.

The situation has changed after the third quarter, said Mohammed El-Mechaieq, European head of emerging markets research at Merrill Lynch.

"We expect, when you look back on this year," he said, "you will see a reduction in net flows to emerging markets, with two components: showing the biggest change. One will be bank lending and the other will be portfolio flows."

Regarding the situation in emerging markets, he added: "If you look at the set of indicators we look at, they are not flashing red as they were a few months ago, but they are certainly not flashing green. At best they are flashing orange."

"We remain worried about the downside risks," he said.

Bank for International Settlements data show that as late as July, Russia, riding a wave of confidence after an agreement with the International Monetary Fund, was able to exchange domestic Treasury bills for seven- and 20-year euro-dollar bonds totaling \$6.4 billion.

But problems just ahead included a historic widening of yield spreads as the value of emerging market debt plunged. Markets were further destabilized when Russia set a partial moratorium on some government debt and opted for a de facto devaluation of its currency.

In Eastern Europe, banks as a group reduced their lending to Russia, according to BIS. But German banks and some others increased their activity there in the first half.

Telecom Sectors to Open in Spain and Ireland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Spain and Ireland will throw open their telecommunications markets to full competition Tuesday, falling into step with most of their partners in the European Union.

While the moves are aimed at driving down prices and meeting demand for new services, they promise further turmoil for both countries' former monopoly phone companies, which have already been buffeted by the phasing in of partial competition over the past few years.

Telefonica SA, Spain's formerly state-controlled telephone company, is suing the government for going too far. Spain wants Telefonica to cut by as much as 50 percent what it charges competitors to pass calls through its network.

With Telefonica already privatized and limited competition in place, fully opening the market means giving any interested company a license to set up shop.

Analysts hailed the government's proposal to cut interconnection fees as a sign Spain was committed to insuring fledgling competitors gain a foothold in Telefonica's backyard.

Spain was initially deemed to be so far behind in telecommunications liberalization that it was granted a four-year extension beyond the deadline of last Jan. 1, along with Greece and Ireland. The current conservative government and its Socialist predecessors passed a flurry of legislation to speed the process, allowing Spain to renounce much of the extra time.

Competition in basic telephone

began in January, when Telecom Italia SPA and Endesa SA, Spain's biggest power company, started Retevisión SA. The second telephone company has captured more than 8 percent of the long distance and international phone call market. Lince, a company controlled by France Telecom SA, starts basic phone service this week.

In Ireland, companies once restricted to offering long-distance and other telecommunications services to the business community will be able to compete with the dominant player, Telecom Eireann in all areas, including residential use. Demands from Ireland's large multinational computer sector prompted the government to hasten full competition.

Irish regulators said they had licensed 29 companies to provide

services in competition with Telecom Eireann and its largest competitor, Esat Telecom Plc.

"All the big players are there. There are no real surprises," said Ciaran O'Neill, a telecommunications analyst at NCB Stockbrokers. He said most of the companies granted licenses aimed to specialize in the market.

Esat, which has provided business users with telephone services since 1994, introduced a residential service Monday that it said would be 10 percent to 15 percent cheaper than Telecom Eireann.

"The granting of telecom licenses marks a tremendous change," Denis O'Brien, chief executive of Esat, said. "Telecom Eireann will face real competition for the first time in 70 years."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

LIFFE Plugs Into Modern-Age Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — London International Financial Futures Exchange traders swapped their multicolored jackets and verbal jousting for silent computer terminals Monday as the derivatives market in Britain finally embraced new technology.

The exchange, known as LIFFE, switched on its Connect electronic screen trading system to allow trading in options on 75 individual equities. By the close, a total of 11,642 lots had changed hands, and the exchange said it was satisfied with the first day's business. All 47 members and an estimated 100

traders used the new system.

LIFFE was forced to bring in the Connect system and move from the traditional open outcry trading after a dramatic loss of business to the German-Swiss electronic exchange Eurex, which this year overtook LIFFE to become the largest European derivatives market.

Volume was light Monday, which helped ensure a smooth transition.

A director at one options firm said the switch had gone well. "Things have been quiet," he said. "I don't think any of us wished to have a very volatile day on the first day."

For traders, the switch to office-based screen trading signals the end of an era and the loss of the camaraderie typical of the noisy and volatile open-outcry trading floor. There, garishly colored blazers denote which firms traders represent.

"They have all got a steep learning curve ahead of them," the firm's director said. "They will be more active a week from now, and more active in a month than they are this week."

LIFFE hopes that the belated introduction of electronic trading — more contracts will be added in 1999 — will rejuvenate the market.

Entergy Plans To Sell London Utility to EDF

Bridge News

LONDON — Entergy Corp. said Monday that it would sell London Electricity PLC, a British regional power supplier, to the French national utility Electricite de France for \$3.19 billion.

Entergy, which is based in New Orleans, bought London Electricity in February 1997 for \$2.1 billion and put it back on the market in August as part of a global restructuring. Entergy has two power plants under construction in Britain.

Entergy said it would generate \$860 million in cash from the deal after liquidating the debt it took on to buy the company.

EDF's acquisition of London Electricity would give it a foothold in a deregulated market, but that aspect may draw attention from British regulators. Some British companies have complained that they, in turn, are powerless to compete against EDF on its home turf.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Dissident Investor Sells Bouygues Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Francois Pinault, the French investor, has bought 12.6 percent of the industrial conglomerate Bouygues SA from Vincent Bolloré, another French businessman, for 3.8 billion francs (\$665.2 million).

Mr. Bolloré said Monday he sold the stake, which he acquired a year ago, because of the "impossibility" of getting management to accept his

strategic proposals. Mr. Bolloré wanted Bouygues to diversify its mobile-phone operations to focus on its other businesses: construction, utilities and television.

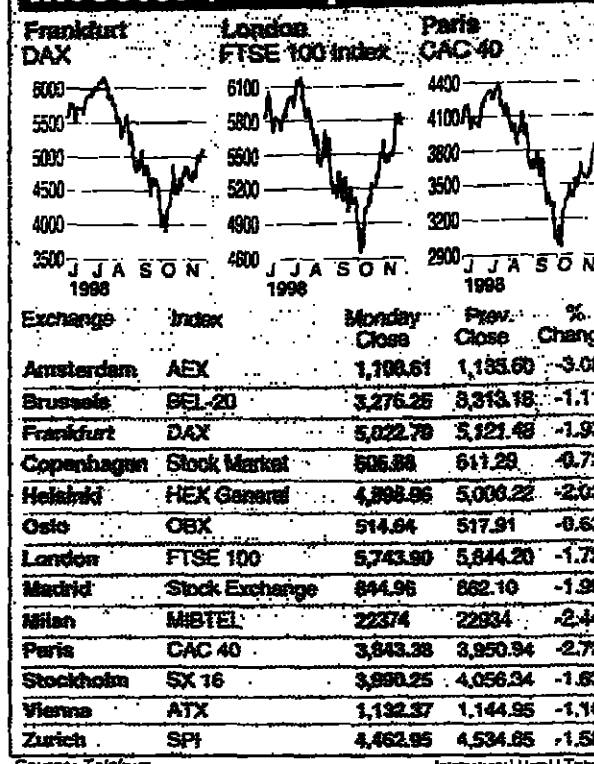
Mr. Bolloré's unexpected decision marks the end of one year of tension between him and the sons of Francois Bouygues, who created the company in the 1950s. Since Mr. Bolloré acquired a stake in Bouygues, the shares have doubled on the

view the two sides would one day fight over control of the company. Bouygues stock fell 83 francs to 1,065 as investors concluded that the sale lessened the chance of a battle.

"Everyone is quite puzzled by Pinault's move," said Hubert Challe, a money manager at CCF Gestion. The sale lifts the total stake owned by Artemis, Mr. Pinault's holding company, to about 16 percent.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe



Very briefly:

• Vickers PLC said it would pay £304 million (\$503 million) for Ustun Holding ASA of Norway, excluding its ship building division. The price values each share of the marine engineering group at 180.75 Norwegian kroner (\$24.03) and its entire share capital at £314 million.

• Rexam PLC bid 7.77 billion kroner (\$953 million) in cash and assumed debt for PLM AB, Sweden's top consumer packaging company, to cement its position as Britain's No. 2 maker of food containers and beverage cans. Rexam said it had offered 118 kroner in cash for each PLM share, a 38 percent premium to Friday's close.

• News Corp. and MCI Worldcom Inc. said they would sell broadcast licenses and other assets to EchoStar Communications Corp. in exchange for a 37 percent stake in the satellite broadcaster.

• Bulgaria will slash three inflation-imposed zeros from its currency, the lev, to make payments easier under a draft law approved by the government.

• European Union finance ministers remain divided over who should speak for the 11-country single currency at meetings of the Group of Seven and International Monetary Fund, EU officials said. Backed by small states such as Belgium and Portugal, the European Commission stepped up its campaign to be included in a committee that would lobby for the 11-country euro zone on the world stage.

• Placer Dome Inc. said it would pay \$235 million for a 50 percent stake in Western Areas Ltd., a South African gold company that plans to increase its gold resources seven-fold by 2002.

• Pearson PLC said its broadcasting unit Recoletos was seeking to buy up to 30 percent of Unidad Editorial, the publisher of Spain's El Mundo, for up to £43.6 million.

Reuters, Bloomberg

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Nov. 30

Daily prices in local currencies

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX index: 1,108.61

ABN-AMRO 49.70 49.40 49.40 49.40

Alcatel 67.40 67.10 67.10 67.10

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Frankfurt DAX index: 5,022.79

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ASIA/PACIFIC

RHB Chief Swaps Control for Capital

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian financier, Abdul Rashid Hussain, ended control of the country's second-largest banking group Monday as it reported its biggest loss ever.

The Pahang state agreed to buy 29 percent of the group, Rashid Hussain Bhd., or RHB, by swapping state assets including stakes in a plantation and real estate company — for 530 million ringgit (\$139.5 million) of RHB stock.

At the same time, Damamodal Nasional Bhd., a government agency that was formed to pump fresh capital into state banks, will buy a 30 percent stake in RHB Bank from RHB Capital, the financial services unit of the group.

RHB and its subsidiaries will receive a total of 2.4 billion ringgit in fresh capital. But Mr. Rashid's personal stake in the company, which he founded 15 years ago, will shrink to 17 percent from 29 percent.

"I have mixed feelings," said Mr. Rashid, 53. "I have to make some sacrifice, but bottom line is I saved the group."

The financial services empire built by Mr. Rashid, which includes overseas offices and brokerages in New York, London and Singapore, has been hurt by a string of loans to politically well-connected companies that turned sour.

For the 18 months ended June 30, RHB Capital posted a loss of 657.7 million ringgit as it set aside 1.09 billion ringgit for bad loans. The unit changed its financial year-end to June 30 from Dec. 31. The company recorded a profit

of 758.4 million ringgit in 1997.

Under the package announced Monday, the Pahang state will buy 29 percent of Rashid Hussain Bhd. for 530 million ringgit in stock. In return, RHB will get Pahang state assets, including a plantation company, Far East Holdings Bhd., and a property company, Pasdec Holdings Bhd.

"Our partnership with RHB will enable us to take a quantum leap at an opportune time to invest," said Pahang's chief minister, Mohamad Khalil Yacob.

In the other part of the transaction, Damamodal will pay RHB Capital 725.4 million ringgit for the stake in RHB Bank. In return, Damamodal will receive preference shares in RHB that it can offer for public trading in five years.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

quarterly review of its \$17.2 billion International Monetary Fund bailout program, to be presented Tuesday.

The government plans to seek revisions in the plan that will allow spending on infrastructure projects — rather than the adoption of austerity measures — as a way to climb out of recession.

Among the expected changes from three months ago is a near doubling of the 1999 budget deficit, to 5 percent of gross domestic product, officials at the Finance Ministry said.

The government wants to boost spending by about \$2.2 billion — mostly for public works and work programs for the unemployed — to propel the economy to an expansion of at least 1 percent next year, from an expected contraction of 8 percent this year.

"The IMF has expressed no objection to an increased deficit," Deputy Prime Minister Supachai Panichpakdi said last week.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	1400	17000
9000	1200	15000
8000	1000	13000
7000	800	11000
6000	600	9000
5000	400	7000
4000	200	5000
3000	100	3000
2000	50	1000
1000	20	500
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Source: Reuters

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

An interim dividend of US\$ 0.85 per ordinary share and US\$ 0.95 per preferred share will be paid for the current fiscal year.

Such dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting December 9, 1998, against surrender of coupon no. 3 of the ordinary share certificates and coupon no. 3 of the preferred share certificates, at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana (Suisse);
- in France: Lazard Freres & Cie;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: SBC Warburg, Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in The Netherlands: ABN-AMRO Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

Glitch Halts Trade On Tokyo System

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange halted trading of some Japanese government bond futures Monday, the latest in a series of woes for the exchange's new electronic trading system for options and futures.

The exchange has yet to pinpoint the bug, said Kiyoshi Shimizu, managing director of the exchange.

The glitch said it was confident the problem would be fixed by Tuesday, said Mitsuru Sanyama, director of trading systems. The problem only affected government bond futures for March 1999 delivery, he said.

The problems came at a bad time for the exchange, which is preparing to compete with privately run electronic exchanges.

Mixed Signs for Thai Recovery

BANGKOK — The Thai central bank warned Monday that slow progress in restoring the country's financial system was threatening prospects of economic recovery.

Despite announcing a trade surplus of \$1.11 billion in October, the Bank of Thailand said in its monthly release of indicators that signs were mixed that a recovery may be on the way.

A bank spokeswoman, Aichma Walquandee, said commercial bank credit, down 4.3 percent after a rise of 0.4 percent in September, was of primary concern.

"In the period ahead of economic recovery, what the central bank wants to see is an increase in commercial bank credit" and increases in imports of raw materials and intermediate goods, she said.

The expression of concern came before the government finalizes its sixth

quarterly review of its \$17.2 billion International Monetary Fund bailout program, to be presented Tuesday.

The government plans to seek revisions in the plan that will allow spending on infrastructure projects — rather than the adoption of austerity measures — as a way to climb out of recession.

Among the expected changes from three months ago is a near doubling of the 1999 budget deficit, to 5 percent of gross domestic product, officials at the Finance Ministry said.

The government wants to boost spending by about \$2.2 billion — mostly for public works and work programs for the unemployed — to propel the economy to an expansion of at least 1 percent next year, from an expected contraction of 8 percent this year.

"The IMF has expressed no objection to an increased deficit," Deputy Prime Minister Supachai Panichpakdi said last week.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Very briefly:

- China's central bank will adopt an "appropriately tight" monetary policy in the medium to long term, the bank's governor, Dai Xianglong, said.
- South Korea will make detailed financial statements of Pohang Iron & Steel Co., Korea Electric Power Corp. and 19 other state-run companies available to the public for the first time as a condition of the \$60 billion rescue package it received from the International Monetary Fund.
- PT Astra International, Indonesia's largest carmaker, posted a loss of 487.2 billion rupiah (\$64.1 million) in the first three months, compared with a profit of 326 billion rupiah in the similar period last year, on sales that fell 22 percent as the country slid into its first recession in more than three decades.
- Joyce Boutique Holdings Ltd., an ailing retailer, sold a 20 percent stake to the Italian textile and publishing group Holding di Partecipazioni Industriali SpA for 34 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4.4 million).

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NYSE

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

Monday's 4 P.M. Close
The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE ^{Sls} 100s High Low Latest Chgs

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE ⁵²W High Low Latest Chrg

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE ^{P/E} 100s High Low Latest Chrgs

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 10d High Low Latest Chg

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72 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10d	52w	High	Low	Latest	Ch
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	High	Low	Stock	DIV Yld	PE	100-High	Low/Latest
Amgen	67 1/8	66 1/8	100	2.9%	15.5	67 1/8	66 1/8
Baxter	45 1/8	44 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	45 1/8	44 1/8
Eli Lilly	52 1/8	51 1/8	100	2.8%	14.5	52 1/8	51 1/8
Pfizer	41 1/8	40 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	41 1/8	40 1/8
Schering	48 1/8	47 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	48 1/8	47 1/8
Tylenol	41 1/8	40 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	41 1/8	40 1/8
Upjohn	41 1/8	40 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	41 1/8	40 1/8
Wampole	41 1/8	40 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	41 1/8	40 1/8
Zeneca	41 1/8	40 1/8	100	2.5%	14.5	41 1/8	40 1/8

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the County of New York, for the year 1888, by the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting held on the 10th day of December, 1887.

Office	Name
County Clerk	John W. Smith
County Treasurer	James H. Jones
County Engineer	William B. Brown
County Assessor	Charles F. White
County Surveyor	Robert L. Green
County Jailor	Thomas M. Black
County Coroner	John D. Gray
County Sheriff	George W. Hall
County Marshal	Edward C. King
County Constable	Franklin A. Lee
County Jail Physician	Dr. John R. Miller
County Jail Chaplain	Rev. John S. Davis
County Jail Cook	John T. Wilson
County Jail Porter	James K. Adams
County Jail Watchman	John P. Baker
County Jail Janitor	John Q. Carter
County Jail Carpenter	John R. Evans
County Jail Blacksmith	John S. Foster
County Jail Barber	John T. Green
County Jail Tailor	John W. Hall
County Jail Shoemaker	John X. King
County Jail Painter	John Y. Lee
County Jail Carpenter	John Z. Miller
County Jail Blacksmith	John A. Davis
County Jail Barber	John B. Evans
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12 Month		Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52		Latest	Change
High	Low					High	Low		

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chgs
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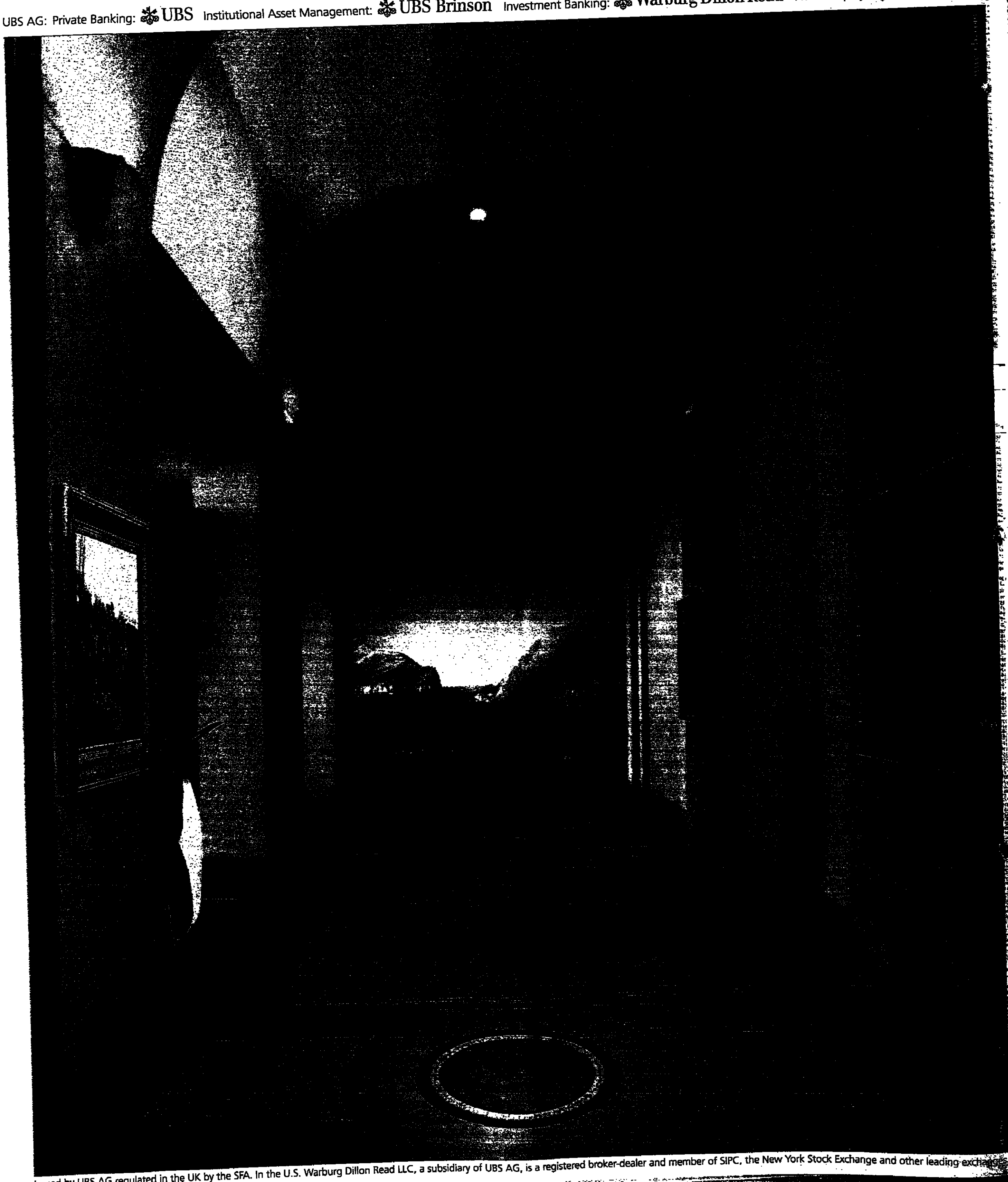
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World Roundup

Australia Wins

CRICKET Australia beat England by seven wickets in the second test in Perth on Monday to take a 1-0 lead in the five-match series.

Australia bowled England out for 191 in its second innings. Australia, needing 64 to win, lost three wickets as it cruised to victory before tea on the third day.

• South Africa completed a four-wicket victory over the West Indies Monday in the first test in Johannesburg.

The two teams had only met once in a test, in Barbados, six years ago, soon after South Africa was readmitted to international cricket. On that occasion, South Africa collapsed within sight of victory, losing its last eight wickets for 27 runs.

On Monday the greatest danger was a looming thunderstorm, but Jacques Kallis, who made 57 not out, steered South Africa home just before the storm broke.

• Zimbabwe won its first test abroad Monday when it beat Pakistan by seven wickets in Peshawar with almost two days to spare.

Zimbabwe reached the victory target of 162 on the fourth morning. Murray Goodwin led the way with an unbeaten 73. (Reuters)

World Cup May Be Early

SOCCER The 2002 World Cup finals could be brought forward to May and June to avoid the mid-summer rainy season in Japan and South Korea, Sepp Blatter, the president of FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, said Monday. (Reuters)

Gay Rugby Star Retires

RUGBY LEAGUE Ian Roberts, the first leading rugby league player to declare his homosexuality, said Monday he was retiring after a 14-year career that included 13 appearances for Australia.

A spokeswoman for the North Queensland Cowboys club said Roberts, 34, cited mental fatigue as the reason for the decision.

Roberts, a strapping forward, announced he was gay in 1994—the year he was selected on Australia's tour of Britain and France.

"In football terms, he was already known as one of the toughest guys ever to play the game," said Greg Gibson, a former teammate at the Manly club. "In a funny way, by coming out, he's gained even more respect." (AP)

Thai Breaker for Koreans

ASIAN GAMES North Korea's demand that its team should parade ahead of South Korea in the opening ceremony Sunday of the Asian Games in Bangkok, was rejected by Thai organizers Monday.

"We are organizing the march in accordance with the Thai alphabet, so South Korea will come first," said Sanitparb Tejavannija, the organizing committee vice-chairman. (Reuters)

Patriots Wait Till Very End To Defeat the Bills, 25-21

Pass Interference as Time Expires Opens the Door

The New England Patriots scored their winning touchdown after their game with the Buffalo Bills had finished.

The Bills were called for pass interference after time had expired on a desperate throw by Drew Bledsoe, the New England quarterback. Since a game cannot end on a penalty, New England got one more play on Sunday, and Bledsoe hit Ben Coates, his tight end, with a one-yard pass for a touchdown as the Patriots won, 25-21.

It was the second time in less than a week that Bledsoe had kept New England in the American Football Conference East race with a late TD drive. Bledsoe drove the Patriots to victory in the final minute against the Miami Dolphins last Monday night, even though he broke a finger in his throwing hand on the drive. On Sunday, Bledsoe drove the Patriots 82 yards in 10 plays.

"It's what you dream of when you're a kid on the playground," Bledsoe, who played with a splint on his broken finger, said of the winning drive. "We haven't had too many the last few years, but this feels great."

The result is a two-tiered race in the AFC East, the NFL's closest division with the Patriots and Bills (each 7-5) a game behind Miami and the New York Jets (each 8-4).

The game was a shoot-out between Bledsoe and Doug Flutie, who had 339 yards, his best in the National Football League.

Flutie put the Bills ahead on a four-yard TD pass to Andre Reed after a 67-yard drive that took 8:58 and featured eight penalties, four on each team.

But it was a penalty on the Bills that decided the game—a call against Henry Jones, who was covering Terry Glenn on Bledsoe's desperation pass on what should have been the game's final play.

"We were robbed," Jones said. "Terry Glenn jumped for the ball, but no one even grabbed him."

Not so, said the referee, Walt Coleman. "He wasn't playing the ball, but he did make contact with the receiver," Coleman said. "That's pass interference." Gabe Northern, a Buffalo linebacker, said: "I have been playing football since I was 8; I'm 24—I have never seen anything like that. A penalty on a Hail Mary?"

The Dolphins' Dan Marino, who became the first NFL passer to throw 400 TD passes.

Bledsoe still had to make the final play and he did, lofting the ball perfectly to Coates for the winning score. When the Bills ran off the field, the Patriot kicker Adam Vinatieri ran off the field for a two-point conversion against no opposition.

"Well, the officials gave them the game," said Buffalo's coach, Wade Phillips. "They might as well give them the extra point."

Dolphins QB, Saints 10 Dan Marino, the Miami quarterback, threw three touchdown passes to O.J. McDuffie to become the first NFL passer to throw 400 TD passes—the three gave him 401.

Miami fell behind by 10-3, but dominated from there on.

"Four hundred touchdown passes is a lot of touchdown passes," said Marino, who has 59 three-touchdown games in his career. "But winning games is the most important thing."

Miami's offensive line, with two backups protecting Marino's blind side, held the Saints without a sack for the first time in 61 games—the third-longest streak in NFL history.

"That is the most pathetic exhibition of football I have ever seen," said Mike Ditka, the Saints' coach. "Defense was horrible, offense was horrible and special teams weren't any better. What else can I say? We were outcoached and we were outplayed."

Falcons 21, Rams 10 In St. Louis, Jamal Anderson ran for a career-high 185 yards, and 44-year-old Steve DeBerg threw a 27-yard touchdown pass to Terance Mathis as Atlanta clinched a playoff berth. DeBerg took over in the second half for Tony Gonzalez, who started in place of the injured Chris Chandler. DeBerg's TD pass came after the Falcons, who led by 3-0 at the half, fell behind when Tony Horne of the Rams returned the second-half kickoff 101 yards for a score. Anderson added a 27-yard TD run.

Broncos 31, Chargers 16 Denver (12-0) remained unbeaten as John Elway, who fumbled his first snap of the game and threw three interceptions in the first half, threw four TD passes as the Broncos beat the Chargers for the second time in three weeks. The Broncos became the fourth team in NFL history to start 12-0 or better. Only the 1972 Miami Dolphins went undefeated the whole way, finishing at 17-0 after winning the Super Bowl.

Ravens 38, Colts 21 Baltimore's current team beat its predecessor 14 years after Robert Rysay took the Colts out of town in 1984. The Ravens gave a game ball to John Unitas, a Hall of Fame quarterback for the Colts when they were in Baltimore. The Colts took a 17-3 lead in the first quarter behind Peyton Manning, who finished 27-42 for 357 with three touchdowns. But the Ravens outscored Indianapolis by 17-0 in the fourth quarter.

Chiefs 24, Cardinals 24 Rich Gannon threw three touchdown passes as Kansas City held on to end its six-game losing streak. The Chiefs took a 31-17 lead with 10:26 left when Derrick Alexander scored his second TD on a 15-yard pass from Gannon. But the Cardinals answered with an 80-yard drive that made it 31-24.

Buccaners 31, Bears 17 Tampa Bay broke a three-game losing streak and handed Chicago its fourth straight loss. The Bucs came up big on the strangest play in a strange game. With the game tied and no time left in the first half, Brice Hunter came in from out-of-bounds to catch a touchdown pass that bounced off a teammate, Bert Emanuel.

Packers 24, Eagles 16 Green Bay, an 18-point favorite, had to fight deep into the final quarter against the Eagles. Darick Holmes rushed for a career-best 165 yards on 26 carries, and Bill Schroeder caught five passes for a career-high 128 yards in his first NFL start for Green Bay, which trailed by 13-10 in the third quarter after Koy Detmer, making his first NFL start, guided the Eagles on two long scoring drives that he capped with TD tosses of 16 and 4 yards to Jeff Graham.



The Patriots' Shawn Jefferson reversing course after Bills' Thomas Smith (28) intercepted.

Redskins 29, Raiders 19 Trent Green threw three touchdown passes as Washington hurt Oakland's playoff chances. The Redskins, who have won three of five after opening the season with seven straight losses, came into the game with the worst turnover differential in the NFL. But they recovered two fumbles and made an interception while only losing the ball once.

Seahawks 20, Oilers 18 Jon Kitna, taking over for Warren Moon at quarterback, threw two touchdown passes and drove Seattle into position for Todd Peterson's winning 48-yard field goal with one second left. The drive was aided by a 15-yard late hit call on the Oilers' Kenny Holmes. That came after Al Del Greco's 42-yard field goal had put Tennessee ahead, 18-17, with 33 seconds to go. Kitna was 24-of-39 for 298 yards and two touchdowns with one interception in his second career start.

In games reported in Monday's late edition: Jets 48, Panthers 21 The Jets won their fifth straight home game for the first time in 12 years. Curtis Martin ran 60 yards for a TD. Keyshawn Johnson went 35 on a reverse, and Vinny Testaverde was 16-of-21 for 255 yards as the Jets were never really challenged by Carolina.

Jaguars 34, Bengals 17 Mark Brunell rebounded with four TD passes as Jacksonville opened a five-game lead in the AFC Central. The victory came one week after Brunell threw three interceptions in a 30-15 loss in Pittsburgh.

Seahawks 20, Oilers 18 Jon Kitna, taking over for Warren Moon at quarterback, threw two touchdown passes and drove Seattle into position for Todd Peterson's winning 48-yard field goal with one second left. The drive was aided by a 15-yard late hit call on the Oilers' Kenny Holmes. That came after Al Del Greco's 42-yard field goal had put Tennessee ahead, 18-17, with 33 seconds to go. Kitna was 24-of-39 for 298 yards and two touchdowns with one interception in his second career start.

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Flyers' 5-Goal Flurry Buries Canucks

The Philadelphia Flyers' top line terrorized the Vancouver Canucks, combining for nine points and sparking five goals in a third-period comeback.

John LeClair scored four goals, Eric Lindros had four assists and Keith Jones scored his fifth goal in six games as the Flyers won Sunday night, 6-2.

Jones, acquired Nov. 12 in a trade with the Colorado Avalanche, has taken the spot at right wing once owned by Mikael Renberg when the

Stacy Roest scored his first National Hockey League goal as Detroit beat visiting San Jose. Maracle, who stopped 19 shots, is 6-0 in six NHL starts as the replacement for Chris Osgood, who is injured.

Mike Vernon, the San Jose goaltender, had 24 saves.

Rangers 5, Predators 1 Petr Nedved scored for the first time since his long holdout as New York beat visiting Nashville. Nedved, in his third game with the Rangers since being traded from Pittsburgh where he had refused to play for more than a season, scored at 7:40, sending New York on the way to a 3-0 first-period lead.

Hurricanes 3, Mighty Ducks 1 Nolan Pratt broke a 1-1 tie on his first NHL goal with 11:43 left as Carolina won its third straight. It was the first goal by Pratt in 43 games spanning three seasons.

Salmon 6, Lightning 3 Michael Peca scored twice and Dominik Hasek stopped 30 shots as visiting Buffalo handed Tampa its eighth straight loss. Hasek, pulled after one period in Saturday's 6-3 loss at Florida, was strong throughout despite allowing three goals.

Blackhawks 3, Oilers 2 Tony Amonte scored his 18th goal as Chicago beat Edmonton for the franchise's 2,000th victory. Amonte, who shares the league lead in goals with the Flyers' LeClair, tipped a shot past the goaltender Mikhail Shlepenkov at 2:18 of the second period to give Chicago a 3-1 lead.

NHL Roundup

Flyers first line was known as the "Legion of Doom." The Flyers have not lost in six games with Jones, who has combined with LeClair and Lindros for 17 goals and 23 assists.

LeClair broke a 2-2 tie with 5:07 left with his 17th goal and third of the game, flicking in a rebound on Lindros's miss. Less than a minute later, Jones took a pass from Lindros and fired a slap shot past Garth Snow.

The big line just played unbelievably in the third period," said Chris Gratton, who scored his first of the season with 34 seconds left.

Dave Scatchard and Bill Muckalt scored for Vancouver. Reed Wings 4, Sharks 1 Detroit's backup goalie, Norm Macacle, won his fourth straight start, and

Announcements

Herald Tribune

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SPORTS

Arizona Gets Johnson for 4 Seasons for \$53 Million

The Associated Press
Randy Johnson, the most sought after pitcher among this year's baseball free agents, agreed to a \$53 million, four-year contract with the Arizona Diamondbacks on Monday.

Johnson, a left-handed power pitcher, had also been considering offers from the Anaheim Angels, the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Texas Rangers. While there was no immediate announcement of the deal, it was confirmed by a source familiar with the negotiations. The Diamondbacks planned to announce it later Tuesday, the source said.

Johnson makes his home in Glendale, Arizona, a comfortable driving distance from Bank One Ballpark in Phoenix. "For us, it's obvious there are family issues," Johnson's agent, Barry Weisler, told a Phoenix radio station. "We have a commitment that the Diamondbacks are going to do what it takes to get to the World Series, and we believe that."

The average annual value of Johnson's contract is \$13.25 million, the second-highest in baseball behind the \$33.33 million Mo Vaughn will get under the \$80 million, six-year contract he agreed to with Anaheim last week.

Johnson, 35, was 10-1 with a 1.28 earned run average and 116 strikeouts in 84 1/3 innings this year for the Houston Astros, who acquired him from Seattle on July 31. He struck out 329 this season, leading the major leagues.

Johnson has a 143-79 career record, striking out 2,329 in 1,978 1/3 innings.



Fans of Argentina's soccer club Boca Juniors celebrating a draw with Independiente to give Boca the league title.

Inter Fires Coach and Courts Romanian

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Inter Milan fired coach Luigi Simoni on Monday.

Massimo Moratti, the club president, then met with Mircea Lucescu, the coach of Rapid Bucharest. Rapid officials said Inter wanted to hire Lucescu and that the two were discussing a contract. Lucescu coached Romania in the 1990 World Cup.

Inter beat Real Madrid in the Champions League last Wednesday but its

form has been fitful. Ronaldo, the club's star, has missed 13 of its 22 games. He said Sunday he will have to ration the games he plays to protect his knees.

"I have a chronic injury problem," Ronaldo said. "I'm not the player of last year, and I cannot play in all our games."

"We have got to draw up a program and make some choices so that I play in all the important games."

Everton Chairman Resigns

In England, a conflict between a club manager and his chairman led to a rare victory for the manager. Reimers reported from Liverpool. Peter Johnson resigned Monday as chairman of Everton following a dispute with Walter Smith, the team manager, over the sale of Duncan Ferguson to Newcastle. Smith threatened to resign after Johnson sold the striker without telling him.

Boca Juniors Clinch The Title in Argentina

Police Fire Rubber Bullets at Looting Fans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Boca Juniors, Argentina's most fanatically supported club, has won the national championship for the first time in six years.

Boca drew its home game, 0-0, against Independiente, but celebrations had begun at the Bombonera stadium.

WORLD SOCCER

before the final whistle, as news came through that Gimnasia-La Plata, the only team that could have caught Boca, had been held 1-1 at home by Rosario Central.

The results kept Boca, unbeaten in 17 games, nine points clear of Gimnasia with two rounds to play in the Apertura championship.

The Apertura is the first of two championships in the Argentine season, which has no overall champion.

Thousands of Boca fans poured onto the streets of central Buenos Aires to celebrate their team's triumph at the Obelisk landmark.

However, the celebrations were marred by disorder. Two hundred fans were arrested over the course of the night.

Police fired rubber bullets at fans after they started breaking windows and looting shops.

BRAZIL Santos striker Viola scored his 20th goal of the Brazilian championship as his team came from behind to beat Corinthians, 2-1, in the first leg of their semifinal.

Carlos Gamarra, a Paraguayan World Cup defender, gave Corinthians, the title favorite, a first-minute lead, but Robson Luis equalized midway through the first half.

Corinthians have home advantage for the remaining two legs because of better overall record. The semifinals are played over three legs.

Cruzeiro beat Portuguesa, 3-1, at home in the other semifinal.

MEXICO Jorge Campos, the Mexican World Cup goalkeeper, was one of four players sent off as UNAM beat Cruz Azul in the quarterfinals of the Mexican championship.

Campos started the game in goal, but switched to attack when his team fell a goal behind.

UNAM advanced 4-3 on aggregate with both teams reduced to 9 men.

CHILE Temuco was penalized 15 points by the Chilean federation after failing to play its match against Concepcion.

Temuco's players were on strike over unpaid wages.

Temuco is now so far behind the rest of the league that it cannot escape being demoted a division.

That is assuming it is not expelled by the federation first.

ITALY Roma, down to 10 men and trailing, 3-1, to its local rival Lazio, staged a heroic recovery to draw, 3-3, Sunday night.

Maro Delvecchio put Roma in front in the 26th minute, but Roberto Mancini leveled just two minutes later and then made it 2-1 early in the second half.

Fabio Petrucci of Roma was sent off in the 65th minute. Marcello Salas then increased Lazio's lead with a penalty kick.

But Eusebio Di Francesco scored for Roma in the 79th minute and Francesco Totti, the team captain, equalized three minutes later.

(Reuters, AFP)

SCOREBOARD

ICE HOCKEY

NHL Standings

ATLANTIC DIVISION

NEW JERSEY

PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

NEW YORK ISLANDERS

NEW YORK RANGERS

MONTREAL

OTTAWA

TORONTO

WASHINGTON

CAROLINA

FLORIDA

TAMPA BAY

DETROIT

CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN

ILLINOIS

KANSAS CITY

SAN JOSE

CALIFORNIA

ANALOGUE

SAN ANTONIO

DALLAS

HOUSTON

SAN DIEGO

LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE

PORTLAND

VICTORIA

VANCOUVER

EDMONTON

CALGARY

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

LONDON

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

OTTAWA

TORONTO

DETROIT

CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN

ILLINOIS

KANSAS CITY

SAN JOSE

CALIFORNIA

ANALOGUE

SAN ANTONIO

DALLAS

HOUSTON

SAN DIEGO

LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE

PORTLAND

VICTORIA

VANCOUVER

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AFC EAST

NEW ENGLAND

BALTIMORE

INDIANAPOLIS

JACKSONVILLE

MIAMI

ATLANTA

CAROLINA

TENNESSEE

FLORIDA

NEW YORK

DALLAS

SAN ANTONIO

HOUSTON

SAN DIEGO

LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE

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VICTORIA

VANCOUVER

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WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

LONDON

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

OTTAWA

TORONTO

DETROIT

THE AP TOP 25

Top Twenty Five teams in Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Nov. 28, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote and one point for a 25th-place vote and ranking in parentheses.

Record Pts Pts

1. Tennessee (11) 11-0 1,669 1

2. Kansas St. (24) 11-0 1,428 2

3. UCLA (2) 10-0 1,579 3

4. Florida St. 11-1 1,501 4

5. Ohio St. 11-1 1,427 5

6. Arizona 11-1 1,358 6

7. Florida 10-1 1,270 7

8. Washington 10-1 1,183 8

9. Texas 10-0 1,100 9

10. Texas A&M 10-0 1,014 10

11. Arkansas 9-2 941 11

12. Georgia Tech 9-2 843 12

13. Nebraska 9-2 831 13

14. Virginia 9-2 816 14

15. Michigan 9-2 809 15

16. Notre Dame 9-2 807 16

17. Air Force 9-2 807 17

18. Syracuse 9-2 807 18

19. Georgia 9-2 807 19

20. Texas 9-2 807 20

21. Penn St. 9-2 807 21

22. Mississippi St. 9-2 807 22

23. Alabama 9-2 807 23

24. Virginia Tech 9-2 807 24

25. Virginia Tech 9-2 807 25

Other receiving votes: Southern Cal 52, West Virginia 40, Purdue 32, Illinois 28, Alabama 17, Brigham Young 17, Kentucky 5, Marshall 2, Miami 1.

BASKETBALL

THE AP TOP 25

Top 25 teams in Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Nov. 28, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote and one point for a 25th-place vote, and last week's ranking.

Record Pts Pts

1. Connecticut (22) 4-0 1,251 1

2. Maryland (14) 7-0 1,098 5

3. North Carolina (1) 6-0 1,549 9

U.S. COLLEGE SCORES

SUNDAY RESULTS

No. 14, Purdue (6-1) beat E. Illinois 62-49.

No. 14, Washington (6-0) beat Ga. Tech 76-60.

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What Are Friends For?

While looking forward to healthy sales in the year 2000, Benard warned that after an enormous explosion of corks to welcome in the millennium, sales might tail off in the rest of the year.

Items of a Tasty '98

James Brown, with Martha High, one of The Bittersweets, left, and Tomi Rae Hynie.

Brown showcased two singers he is producing, a husky-voiced blonde named Tomi Rae Hynie and a balladeer named Roosevelt Johnson, whose voice brings Al Green and

Unlike some artists of his generation who continue to perform, Brown fortunately has not become a caricature of himself. Sure, he's a few steps slower at 65 than at 35, but he can still do it. His weathered face has seen a lot but he looks good. He says: he feels good.

PEOPLE

Jerry Hall and Mick Jagger are reportedly splitting up.

It was an all-star tribute to the singer and actor Paul Robeson with Harry Belafonte and Paul Robeson Jr. in charge. "Ol' Man River: A Centennial Salute to Paul Robeson," at Carnegie Hall, looked at the life of Robeson, the son of an escaped slave who became one of the country's definitive performers. F. Murray Abraham, Danny Glover

Jerry Hall, wife of the Rolling Stones singer Mick Jagger, will demand a divorce after reports in the British tabloid press alleged that he cheated on her with a Brazilian model, one of her lawyers said to the Sunday Mirror. "Jerry and Mick will be getting divorced and it will

The family of the late guitar great

New York Times Service

The award comes on the heels of what has been a stellar year for the legendary bluesman. He celebrated his 50th anniversary as a recording artist, released a new CD, was honored by the Rock-and-Roll Hall of Fame, won two Grammy Awards, had a collector's edition guitar issued in his honor and witnessed the christening of John Lee Hooker Lane, which runs in front of the Delta Blues Museum in his hometown, Clarksdale, Mississippi. Not bad for the 81-year-old musician who said he started out with nothing but the shirt on his back. The award will be presented in Los Angeles on Feb. 25.

Jimi Hendrix will release a documentary to accompany CD collections of some of Hendrix's most famous performances. Experience Hendrix — run by his father, Al Hendrix, and half-sister, Janie — is to release the recordings and documentary early next year. Rolling Stone magazine reports in its December issue. The documentary includes concert footage and interviews with artists who credit Hendrix with influencing their work.

He's an American living in Germany, and to his adoptive country William Forsythe may as well be Balanchine. That's the consensus among balletomanes who watched the choreographer transform Ballet Frankfurt from a regional company into an international contender after he took the helm in 1984. On Wednesday, after nearly a decade abroad, Forsythe will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music with his troupe for the U.S. premiere of his "Eidos: Telos," with music by the Dutch composer Thom Willms.



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